

Heads.	Estimate for 1902-03 (Sambat 1959).	Actuals for 1902-03 (Sambat 1959).	Estimate for 1903-04 (Sambat 1960).
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
1. Ordinary	4,29,520	6,06,208	4,33,055
2. Extraordinary . . . . .	...	1,00,000	...
Total expenditure	4,29,520	7,06,208	4,33,055
Closing balance	2,43,780	1,39,382	1,43,377
GRAND TOTAL	6,73,300	8,45,590	5,76,432

7. The principal items of excess expenditure were on account of the Appellate Court, provision for which had been omitted from the estimate of Sambat 1959, other State Departments, and an increased grant for public works. The extraordinary expenditure was chiefly due to the Delhi Darbar.

8. Considerable reductions have lately been made in the different State establishments and every effort is being made to economise. The State has a lakh of rupees invested in Government paper, and, with the return of good seasons, the land revenue which forms over 70 per cent. of the receipts will expand and the State finances improve proportionately.

Land Settlement
operations.

9. The fall in prices which, owing to the landlocked position of the State, followed the excellent harvests of 1902-03, coupled with the fact that no substantial portion of the land thrown out of cultivation by the famine of 1899-1900 had again come under the plough, led the Darbar to the conclusion that the time had not yet arrived for a revision of the land settlement, the term of which expired in 1900. They decided therefore to stop the preliminary investigations which were being conducted and to wait a little longer before definitely undertaking settlement operations.

Grass preserves.

10. With a view to improving the grass in the extensive birs belonging to the State and to the introduction of approved methods of storing fodder an official was deputed to the Allahabad Grass Farm to be trained in the cultivation of grass and storage of fodder.

Public Works
Department.

11. The expenditure on public works which are carried out by an Assistant Engineer working directly under the Darbar was Rs. 38,195. The most important work was the completion of the bund and sluices of the Mundliakheri tank, a large irrigation project which now only requires the construction of the distributary channels. The Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, Rajputana, visited the State in January and inspected several of the principal irrigation projects. His report is awaited.

Judicial—Civil.

12. The numbers of cases pending, instituted and disposed of in the Civil Court were respectively 72, 337, and 344 as against 47, 428, and 403 in the previous year leaving 65 pending at the end of the year. The figures for the Appellate Court were 13, 23, and 25 against 11, 24, and 22 last year. There were 11 cases pending at the close of the year.

Criminal.

13. Three hundred and four offences were committed during the year against 414 last year. One hundred and ninety-one persons were arrested of whom 126 were convicted. It is very satisfactory to report that no case of dakaiti occurred during the year. Property to the value of Rs. 4,248 was stolen, and property valued at Rs. 2,175 was recovered. The number of cases of house-breaking decreased from 62 to 19 and of theft from 81 to 36. No cases of infanticide or of poisoning for plunder were reported during the year.

Education.

14. The number of students under tuition at the Jhalawar High School and the Tehsil Schools was 544 against 498 last year. One student passed the Sanskrit Prathma Pariksha Examination held at the Benares College, and five students were sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University the result of which has not yet been communicated. The number of girls attending the girls' schools was 20.

A. D. BANNERMAN, Major,
Political Agent, Kota and Jhalawar.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPUTANA STATES AND AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1903-1904.

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

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FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCCXVIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 153.

REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPUTANA STATES AND AJMER-MERWARA
FOR
1903-1904.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1905.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

PART I.



RAJPUTANA STATES.

No. 217 of 1904.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE SIR ARTHUR MARTINDALE, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Dated Abu, the 5th July 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political
Administration of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1903-1904.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF
THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR
1903-1904.

SECTION I.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REVIEW.

I held charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor General through- Personnel. out the year. The changes of *personnel* which occurred in the Agency are shown in Appendix I.

2. The season and crops were favourable: there was no scarcity in any Season and part of the Province. Appendix II shows the rainfall of the year. Though late Crops. and in some places irregular, it was generally sufficient. In Marwar and Jaisalmer much damage was done by locusts, and to a less extent in parts of Bikaner, Jaipur, and Alwar.

3. Prices were low, and the movement of food-grains by rail (Appendix III) shows signs of returning prosperity.

4. Plague visited several parts of the Province during the latter part of the Public Health. year. It was specially virulent in the Nimbahera Pargana of Tonk. It appeared in epidemic form during the autumn and cold season in the Alwar State, the Shahpura Chiefship, and in limited areas of Jaipur, Mewar, Banswara, Jhalawar, and Partabgarh. The total number of attacks was 11,012 and of fatal cases 9,016. In other respects the public health was satisfactory.

5. The return to normal conditions of prosperity had the usual effect of Crime. causing a large decrease in crime, cases of *dakaiti* being less frequent than in the preceding year.

6. Separate reports on the Native States follow this Review. They contain Native States. all details worthy of remark. Among more important events may be noticed the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Alwar State in December 1903, to invest His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar with ruling powers. His Excellency also visited the Bharatpur State.

7. Mal-administration made it necessary to bring the Banswara and Tonk States under the close supervision of the Political authorities, with a view to check abuses and to the introduction of reforms.

8. A loan of Rs2,29,000 was granted by the Government of India to the Jaisalmer Darbar to extricate the State from its financial embarrassment.

9. Owing to the involved condition of the Bhumat Chiefs of Mewar the Government of India granted remissions of a portion of the Government loans due by each of these petty Chiefs, and placed the Jura Chiefship under the immediate control of the Assistant Political Superintendent at Kotra. Substantial progress was made in reducing the liabilities of the Jodhpur State and improving its administration. The last remaining debts of the Dholpur State were paid off.

10. The only mints at which silver was accepted during the year were those Mints. of Jaipur, Udaipur, Karauli, and Kishangarh. The total quantity accepted and passed into these mints amounted to 3,83,384 tolas against 2,40,746 tolas in the preceding year. Proposals for the conversion of the local currencies in the States of Sirohi, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur, and in the

Kushalgarh Chiefship received the sanction of the Government of India during the year, and the requisite operations have since been completed.

Court of Vakils.

11. The number of cases decided by the local Court of Vakils was 146 against 103 in the previous year. These Courts continue to do useful work. The number of appeals instituted in the Upper or Appellate Court at the Headquarters of the Administration (including 4 cases pending at the beginning of the year) was 34, of which 30 were disposed of. The Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in 17 cases.

Border Courts.

12. The following cases were disposed of by the several Border Courts during the year :—

Between Sirolhi and Mahikantha	26
Between Mewar and Dungarpur	233
Between Mewar and Guzerat	17

The greater part of the long pending arrears was thus cleared off.

Education.

13. The most noticeable improvement in the Educational Department was effected in the Jaipur State, where the number of schools increased by 179 and the number of pupils by 5,690. The results of the University Examination of candidates from the Jaipur College were specially satisfactory. An Anglo-Vernacular School was opened in the town and several Primary Schools were started in the very backward State of Banswara. Eleven new schools were opened in Kishangarh.

14. *Mayo College*.—During the year under report the college was to a very large extent re-organized. An account of the changes and reforms effected is contained in the abbreviated memorandum included in this report, and is given at greater length in the detailed report submitted separately to the Government of India. The teaching staff, both European and Native, was considerably strengthened. The curriculum was entirely revised. Forty-seven boys were admitted during the year and 8 were withdrawn from the college. The total number of pupils borne on the rolls at the end of the year was 88 against 49 in 1902-1903. The only States unrepresented were Bundi, Jhalawar, and Karauli. A Conference of Chiefs and European Officers was held at Ajmer in March 1904, to consider various means of improving the constitution and management of the Chiefs' Colleges in India. The proceedings have been separately reported to the Government of India, and have been approved.

Postal.

15. The Imperial Postal unity scheme was introduced in the Bikaner State with effect from the 1st January 1904.

Fodder Reserves.

16. The question of grass reserves or storage of fodder is receiving attention. Most of the Darbars in Rajputana have taken practical action either by partially closing their forests to grazing or by restricting the issue of grass from the State reserves. Selected candidates have been sent to Amballa for special instruction in this connection.

Public Works.

17. Marked progress was made during the year in connection with protective irrigation works. In 12 Native States surveys and reconnaissances for irrigation projects were carried out by the Superintending Engineer deputed for protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana, while in 8 other States similar surveys were undertaken at their own cost and through their own agencies.

Railways and Mines.

18. The Railway Chord line from Rewari to Phalera, which was sanctioned in 1903 was commenced. Arrangements were made by the Jaipur Darbar for the purchase of the requisite permanent-way materials for the Sawai-Madhopur Railway. The survey of the Nagda-Muttra project, which will open up an immense fertile tract of country, was undertaken. Interest in mining operations is increasing. Applications were received during the year from several quarters for mining and prospecting leases.

Imperial Service Troops.

19. The Bikaner Camel Corps rendered good service during their recent employment in Somaliland and their discipline and efficiency were eulogized by Major-General Sir Charles Egerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Somaliland Field Force. The scale of pay of the Jaipur Transport Corps was raised by the Darbar for all ranks.

Agricultural Banks.

20. The Agricultural Banks which were started experimentally in the States of Bharatpur and Kishangarh appear to be gaining popularity.

21. The report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1903 and in vaccination for the year 1903-04 is submitted separately.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

MOUNT ABU :

The 3rd July 1904.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

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| (2) WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT. | (6) ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. |
| (3) JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. | (7) KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. |
| (4) EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT. | (8) BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT. |

(1)

MEWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 214, dated Camp *via* Udaipur, the 18th May 1904.

From—MAJOR A. F. PINHEY, C.I.E., Resident, Mewar,

To—The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Mewar Residency for the year 1903-1904, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the States of Banswara, Dungarpur and the Mewar Hilly Tracts.

2. The most notable event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Maharana's eldest daughter with His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh which took place at Udaipur on the 9th February, 1904. Among the distinguished guests invited by His Highness the Maharana for the occasion were:—

Notable Events.

His Excellency the Viceroy,
The Foreign Secretary,
The Honourable Major Daly,
The Honourable Mr. Martindale,
Colonel Munro, Commanding the Mhow District,
Colonel Abbott, Commanding the Deesa District,
Sir Edward Buck,

but of the above only the Honourable Mr. Martindale and Colonel Munro were able to be present for the occasion.

3. In February 1904, His Highness the Maharana was invited by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General to attend the Conference on the Chiefs' Colleges to be held at Ajmer on the 11th March and following days as one of the three representative Chiefs for Rajputana. His Highness accepted the invitation and proceeded to Ajmer on the 10th March where he was received at the station with due honours according to his rank by the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police. This is the second occasion on which His Highness has left his State, except for the Coronation Darbar, since he came to the Gadi 20 years ago. The visit was a great success and will, it is hoped, encourage His Highness to take a more prominent part in future than he has in the past in matters of public importance in which his high position and personal character must always carry great weight.

4. I am glad to report that the Maharaj Kunwar has made great progress towards recovery during the year under the skilful treatment of his medical attendant, Lieutenant-Colonel Shore, I.M.S., the Residency Surgeon. He is now able to walk with assistance and he drives out regularly twice a day. His

general health is reported to be excellent, and his ultimate recovery may be hoped for.

Season and
Crops.

5. Twenty-seven inches and 48 cents of rain were registered at the Observatory at Udaipur during the year, which was about 3 inches in excess of the normal. The rainfall throughout the State was well-distributed and seasonable, and produced bumper Kharif and Rabi crops.

Price of Food
grains.

6. Owing to the exceptionally good character of the monsoon the prices of food grains have fallen considerably, and maize, the staple food grain of the country, now sells at 35 seers per Imperial rupee as compared with the average price of 20 seers during the previous year.

Administration.

7. The administration continues under the direct supervision of His Highness assisted by his two ministerial officers, Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjun Singh. Owing to the multitudinous and varied miscellaneous duties devolving upon His Highness, and the work of every Department of the State having to pass through the hands of Kothari Balwant Singh, the result is not satisfactory. Several attempts have been made to persuade His Highness to appoint a responsible Diwan, or, if this is distasteful to His Highness, it has been suggested for his consideration that he should appoint a Council composed of heads of departments, each head being directly responsible to the Maharana for the work of his department. So far His Highness has merely agreed to give authority to his two ministerial officers to dispose of all ordinary references: but as this arrangement brings no relief to Kothari Balwant Singh, who is admittedly overworked, I have not noticed any marked improvement in the disposal of business. The only thing that can be said for the administration is that it does not appear to be generally unpopular.

8. The following statement shows the work done during the year in the Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts of the State:—

Court.	Pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Civil . . .	519	996	1,515	445	1,070
Criminal . . .	1,334	1,775	3,109	1,661	1,448
Appellate . . .	1,661	1,865	3,526	1,503	2,023

Crime.

9. Crime shows a satisfactory decrease, only ten cases of dakaiti having been reported as committed during the year against 29 in the preceding year. It is to be regretted, however, that out of 185 persons concerned in the above dakaitis, the local police succeeded in arresting only one accused, while no portion of the stolen property was recovered by them. The above figures do not include cases committed in the tracts inhabited by Bhils, for which no returns are furnished by the Darbar. In October 1903, the Bhils on the Mewar-Dungarpur border were implicated in two serious cattle-lifting cases committed in Dungarpur territory. At my suggestion His Highness the Maharana deputed Dhikaria Juggan Nath, the Hakim of the Mugra, to the border to arrest the offenders and to recover the stolen cattle. The result of the prompt action taken by the Darbar was that all the stolen cattle were recovered and most of the offenders were arrested and peace restored on the border.

Finances.

10. The income for the Sambat year 1959 ending on 9th July 1903 was Udaipuri Rs. 33,90,000 equivalent to about Rs. 26,07,692 Kaldar and the expenditure, Udaipuri Rs. 32,60,000 or about Rs. 25,07,692 Kaldar.

11. The loan of Rs. 5,00,000 taken from the Government of India during the famine of 1899-1900 has been repaid in full by the Darbar.

Salt.

12. The illicit manufacture of salt brought to notice in the Inspection Report of Mr. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Agra, who visited the salt tracts and closed salt works in Mewar during the year 1902, was denied by the Darbar. But it was proved from Mr. Chopin's report and the report of the officer who inspected the tracts in 1903, that the reports of the illicit manufacture of salt in Mewar were well-founded. The serious and early attention of the Darbar has accordingly been

drawn to the necessity of taking prompt and effective measures for the prevention of the illicit salt manufacture brought to notice and for the fulfilment of the obligations enjoined by the Salt Treaty.

13. Three thousand five hundred and ninety-six chests were weighed at the Chitor scales during the year as compared with 1,872½ chests during the preceding year. Of these 3,499½ chests were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was Rs. 17,89,300.

14. No external boundaries were settled during the year.

15. Mr. G. E. Wakefield was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer for the settlement of internal boundary disputes in succession to Captain J. C. D. Pinney who reverted to the Military Department, and joined his appointment on the 5th September 1903. Mr. Wakefield has gained the confidence of His Highness in a remarkable degree, and he has been detained constantly at headquarters since his arrival. This has prevented his taking up any internal boundary cases, very few of which have been settled during the year under notice. He has, however, spent his time usefully in revising the Registers and arranging the records of his office, which had fallen into considerable confusion.

16. The number of internal boundary cases pending settlement at the end of the previous year was 540; of these 9 were cancelled and one was settled, while 2 new cases were added to the Register, leaving 532 pending at the close of the year.

17. There are 5 schools at the Capital, viz., 1 high and 4 primary, and 35 primary schools in the districts. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 443 in the High School and 2,495 in the primary schools.

The total expenditure during the year on education was Rs. 20,625. The average cost of education at the Capital was Rs. 9-6-11 per student.

18. The Mewar Darbar have not yet furnished a report showing the progress made in extending grass preserves and storing surplus fodder. Steps have, however, been taken by the Darbar to stack grass in large quantities for use during years of scarcity.

The Mewar and Partabgarh Darbars maintain no regular forest staff and very little, if anything, can therefore be done to prevent jungle fires.

The Partabgarh Darbar report that grass in excess of local requirements is produced in the "Birs" the State already possesses and that, therefore, it is unnecessary to reserve additional land for grass preserves.

During years of famine it is said that a sufficient quantity of grass can be obtained from the Mugra Zilla.

Both the Mewar and Partabgarh Darbars expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to them by the Government of India of sending an official to the Allahabad Grass Farm for practical instruction in the cultivation, etc., of grass and fodder, but owing to the vacancies having been filled up they could not send any candidate to the Farm during the year.

19. There were 43 cases before the Court during the year, of which 23 were pending from the previous year and 20 were instituted during the year. Of these 37 were disposed of and six were left pending at the end of the year. The number of decisions appealed to the Higher Court was 11 including four pending from the previous year. The Court's decision was upheld in three cases and revised in two, six appeals being still undecided.

Partabgarh.

20. The rainfall during the year was 29.73 inches or about six inches below the normal. The monsoon commenced on the 1st July and ended practically on the 23rd September. The Kharif crop suffered to some extent owing to the late arrival of the monsoon. But the Rabi crop yielded a good harvest.

21. The opening balance on 1st July 1903, was Salim Shahi Rs. 1,45,000, and it is hoped that the current financial year of the State will close with a

surplus of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,50,000 approximately. In other words the total receipts will exceed the expenditure by about Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000, if no heavy demands outside the budget are made.

The first instalment amounting to Imperial Rs. 25,000 towards repayment of the Government loan will be paid before the current Sambat year closes on the 30th June next when the debt will be reduced to Imperial Rs. 6,34,525.

Administration.

22. The services of the Kamdar, Munshi Gaori Shanker, were dispensed with by His Highness the Maharawat in August 1903, and the administration of the State is now carried on by the Chief himself assisted by Bachawat Manna Lal, formerly Civil and Criminal Judge of Partabgarh. His Highness is always willing to consult the Resident on all matters of importance, and under the latter's advice several salutary reforms are now being undertaken. The Accounts Department is already in good working order, and all irregularities have been swept away, for which credit is due to the Accountant, Karori Mull. The Police is being re-organized on the basis lately introduced in Dungarpur and Banswara, and a scheme for placing the Customs Department on a more satisfactory footing has been drawn up, and will be introduced from the commencement of the next financial year. A fresh survey of Khalsa villages is to be undertaken shortly under the guidance of Mr. Holme, Assistant Resident, with a view to a land revenue settlement, and a Settlement Munsarim has just been appointed. The conversion of the coinage which has been sanctioned at the close of the year under report will, it is hoped, materially benefit the State in the long run, though at first it will entail some strain on the finances.

Mint and
Currency.

23. The Partabgarh Mint remained closed throughout the year. The substitution of the local State coinage by the British India currency has been sanctioned by the Government of India and the scheme will be given effect to during the first three months of the ensuing official year. The rate of conversion offered by the Government of India and accepted by the Partabgarh Darbar is Salim Shahi Rs. 200=100 Kaldar.

Judicial.

24. The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year ending 30th June 1903, was 1,283 of which 895 were disposed of leaving 388 pending settlement at the end of the year. Of Civil suits 363 cases were decided out of a total of 867 pending settlement during the year.

A. F. PINHEY, *Major,*
Resident, Mewar.

Dungarpur.

1. The charge of the State was held for nearly the whole year by Captain S. B. A. Patterson, who was relieved on 15th February 1904, by Mr. A. T. Holme.

The Season.

His Highness the Maharawal, now 16 years of age, is still prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He visited Dungarpur in June, September, and December, 1903, for about 2½ months in all.

The Public
health.

2. The year has been a favourable one, the rainfall being adequate, the Kharif Crop fair and the Rabi Crop good. Low prices have, however, reduced the amount of the raiyats' profits from the sale of their surplus produce.

3. Plague has fortunately not yet entered Dungarpur, though the adjoining States to the east and south have become infected. But for the usual virulent autumn fever, the public health has been uniformly good. A new Dispensary was opened at Sagwara on January 15th and has proved very popular, the average daily attendance of out-patients having since been between 60 and 70.

Reforms.

4. Nearly all the departments, administrative and judicial, are now in good working order. A revision of the Land Revenue settlement is about to be undertaken and survey operations are in progress in non-Bhil Khalsa villages. No survey of village boundaries or fields has hitherto ever been made.

The local Chittori and Salim Shahi currencies are to be forthwith converted into British currency. The Police are now suitably armed and have

been provided with uniforms. The Bhils are quiet and there is very little crime. The Customs are expected to show a gross revenue of Rs. 45,000, the highest figure yet attained.

5. The number of civil suits disposed of has been 357, nearly 100 in excess of the figure for 1902-1903, but criminal cases have fallen from 998 to 358, owing almost entirely to the greater prosperity of the year under report. Judicial powers are exercised by the Faujdar and the Zilladars of Sagwara, Aspur and Genji.

6. Dungarpur town and seven outlying villages have each one school, the total daily attendance averaging 627. More schools will, it is hoped, be opened in the coming year and the Dungarpur school will be housed in an adequate building. The people fully realise the importance of giving their sons as good an education as is available. Efforts are made, and with some success, to get Bhil boys to attend some of the schools.

7. All boundary disputes pending between the Dungarpur State and the Mahi Kantha Agency were settled during the year by Major Chenevix Trench. The only external boundary cases now pending are with Mewar.

An attempt was made to dispose of these through State representatives in February, but no decision was arrived at. The Resident has been asked to allow these cases to be decided by an officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps. Internal boundary disputes between two Khalsa villages, or between one Khalsa and one Jagir village, will be decided *pari passu* with the settlement operations.

8. Border Courts have been held with all adjoining States, and the serious arrears of previous years have been greatly reduced.

9. The ordinary receipts for the current year are expected to exceed the ordinary expenditure by British Rs. 58,000. A closing balance of some Rs. 20,000 is expected, but fluctuations of the Chittori rupee make an accurate forecast impossible. The State debt due to Government has been reduced from Rs. 3,60,000 to Rs. 3,35,000 and is being paid off at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per annum.

10. Nearly all the Jagirdars are financially in great straits, the result of the famine and of their personal extravagance. A detailed inquiry into their condition will shortly be made in the case of those Jagirs which are managed by the State as the Court of Wards. Some of the other Jagirdars may also desire that an arrangement should come to with their creditors through the medium of the State.

11. B. Ganesh Ram, late a Tahsildar in Merwara, has worked excellently as Kamdar throughout the year. His knowledge of survey and settlement work will be of very great assistance in carrying out the revision of the Land Revenue Assessment.

The Kamdar now presides at the meetings of the State Council in the absence of the Assistant Resident.

A. T. HOLME,
Assistant Resident, Mewar.

CAMP *via* BANSWARA;
The 1st April, 1904.

Banswara.

The year was agriculturally a favourable one, the rainfall being of 41 inches or well above the average. The crops of both autumn and spring harvests were good, and prices generally low. The public health was satisfactory, but plague was prevalent at the beginning of the year in Banswara town and in one or two villages, the disease having been first introduced into the State in December 1902. The epidemic followed the usual course, dying down in the hot weather and rains, and fortunately there has been no serious revival of it during this winter. The attitude of the people is now much more reasonable, and they willingly agree to go out into camps when the necessity arises.

2. All branches of the Administration are now strictly controlled by the Assistant Resident. The Government of India noted in their letter No. 3415-I.-A., dated 21st July 1903, addressed to the Honourable the Agent to the

Governor General, that the two most important administrative matters to be dealt with were the establishment of an efficient police, and the review of the land revenue settlement.

Police.

3. The services of Khan Bahadur Gulam Kadir Khan, who has successfully reorganised the Dungarpur State Police, have been temporarily borrowed by Banswara, and a scheme for reducing the unnecessarily large numbers of sepoys, for weeding out those who are inefficient, and for distributing the selected remainder among the out-lying police stations, is now practically complete. Uniforms and accoutrements are now being arranged for, and a supply of 100 breech-loading fire-arms, with ammunition, is expected shortly.

Land Revenue Settlement.

4. The revision of the settlement is dependent on a cadastral survey of, at least, all the permanently cultivated villages in the State which do not belong to Jagirdars and are not held by Bhils. A beginning has been made by starting an instructional class for survey work, but the absence of any Patwari establishment, the difficulty of finding local men with sufficient education and intelligence to learn even the elements of plane-table practice, and the desire to refrain, if possible, from carrying out the survey by men foreign to the State—these causes combine to make the progress of the work slow. During the last days of the year Banswara has been visited by Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., I.C.S., and the benefit of his opinion and advice on settlement matters has been obtained.

Administration.

5. For revenue purposes the State has been divided during the past year into a Northern and a Southern tract, each division having a Naib Tahsildar in charge. The "Thanas" have been converted into police-stations instead of being, as formerly, centres for the collection of revenue. Proposals for the appointment of a State Council, exercising high judicial powers, and to be a Court of Reference in questions relating to old State customs, are being submitted for sanction. Courts of Naib Tahsildars have been established, and the principal Jagirdars have been entrusted with criminal and civil powers within their property.

Customs.

6. The Customs tariff has been reduced by about 50 per cent. within the year. The pay of the staff is still inadequate, and must be raised. The Customs income will be greatly in excess of that of the previous two years. Several questions of alleged ancient rights held by individuals or classes of persons to pass goods free of Customs duty remain to be decided.

Education.

7. An Anglo-Vernacular school has been opened during the year in Banswara town, and is doing well. Primary schools have been started at five of the larger villages, grants-in-aid being given by the State. Some of the Jagirdars have set a good example by instituting schools in their estates. Education is the crying need of Banswara.

Minor Reforms.

8. Among minor reforms introduced by Captain Hamilton may be cited the modification of the harshness of the existing *begar* system; the introduction of British weights in lieu of the existing chaotic weights; an agreement with the State Treasurer as to his remuneration and commission charges; and the restoration to the State of a number of villages which without reasonable cause had recently been added to the estates of two jagirdars.

Finance.

9. The British Government is now the sole creditor of the State: with the exception of a few small debts which should be paid off shortly Rs. 25,000 will be paid before next July towards the liquidation of State debt due to Government and the debit balance will then stand at about Rs. 2,15,000. The Salim Sahi currency is about to be converted into British currency.

Affray with Bhils.

10. In December 1903 a force of punitive police quartered on Bhil village Pipalda was surrounded by the Bhils and forced to retire. A detachment of the Mewar Bhil Corps from Kherwara was sent to the village, and the Resident in Mewar also proceeded to the spot. No further disturbance took place, and the ringleaders of the Bhils have since been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Border Courts.

11. Six Border courts were held within the year with the neighbouring States, and decrees amounting to Rs. 12,500 Kaldar have been awarded against Banswara.

The Kamdar.

12. The State Kamdar, Mr. S. R. Gupte, worked well throughout the year.

Kushalgarh.

13. The Kushalgarh Estate has been well managed and no serious crimes have been reported. The Rao has appointed a few experienced officials to assist in the administration, which is not, as in Banswara, crippled with debt. A boundary dispute, long pending between Kushalgarh and Sailana, was satisfactorily settled in February, 1904, by Captain R. E. A. Hamilton and the Political Agent, Malwa.

A. T. HOLME,

Assistant Resident, Mewar.

Mewar Hilly Tracts—Kherwara.

No. 201, dated Kherwara, the 6th April 1904.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. HUTTON DAWSON, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar,

To—The Resident in Mewar, Udaipur.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency for the year 1903-1904.

1. The monsoon broke in July 1903, and continued up to end of September. District. The rainfall was good, 33"·87 being registered. The health of the district has been good, and the Bhils are all in good condition.

2. A large amount of rice was grown. The maize crop was more or less Crops. a failure owing to heavy rains. The Rabi Crop is decidedly good and will yield a good harvest.

Mhowa crop is expected to be very good.

3. There has been little or no crime during the year. Crime.

4. A Court was held at Kherwara for the settlement of cases between Border Co. Mewar and Dungarpur on the 1st of June 1903, when 233 cases were settled, and a Court was held at Pal for Mewar and Guzerat, on 23rd February 1904, when all pending cases, *i.e.*, 17 were disposed of.

5. I spent 65 days on tour in the District. Tour.

6. The orders of the Government of India regarding the famine loans given Bhumat. to the Bhumia Chiefs have been explained, and all the Sirdars have expressed themselves grateful for the liberal terms accorded them.

Kotra.

1. There was no famine nor were any Relief works undertaken. The monsoon broke on the 6th July 1903 and was sufficient. There were no Christmas rains but heavy rain fell in February.

2. The health of the district has been good; the unseasonable rain in February was the cause of a good deal of influenza. Health.

3. The Kharif and Rabi Crops have both been good. The latter promised very well, but frost damaged the gram considerably in places and the rats have been very destructive. The rain in February did not cause the harm I expected, except to the mango blossom. There should be a good Mhowa crop. Crops.

4. The year has not been marked by any increase of crime. There have been 4 cases of murder and 3 cases of dakaiti reported. There has been a succession of disturbances between the villages of Naiabas (Jura Mewar) and Semalia (Posina, Mahi Kanta) culminating in an attack on the outpost guard of the Mewar Bhil Corps at Naiabas. Captain Holmes, Officiating Assistant Political Superintendent at Kotra, and Lieutenant Mosse, Assistant Political Crime.

Agent, Mahi Kanta, were especially deputed to make an enquiry. They met at Naiabas in November and reported that the Semalia Bhils were to blame. The case was sent on to the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, who met for the Annual Border Court at Pal and instructions have been issued to the Idar authorities which, if carried out properly, should prevent similar trouble in this quarter for some time to come.

Border Court.

5. The Border Court held at Khed Brahma mentioned in the last year's report as still sitting finished its work on 5th May 1903. The Border Court of the year 1903-04 was held at Khed Brahma in January and February 1904. It disposed of 17 cases, Mewar *versus* Mahi Kanta, and 12 cases, Mahi Kanta *versus* Mewar, the principal ones being those between Naiabas and Semalia mentioned above.

The Border Court for the settlement of the Mewar Sirohi cases has been put off until 2nd April; it will be held at Abu Road—there are no important cases.

Tour.

6. Seventy days were spent on tour by the officers holding the appointment of Assistant Political Superintendent.

Finance.

7. The kind leniency of Government in the matter of the repayment of the Famine Loan has been thoroughly appreciated by the Bhumat Chiefs.

The Runna of Panarwa and the Rao of Aghna have paid their instalments.

The Rao of Jura has paid nothing, such money as he has paid having been credited to the Border Court decrees due to Sirohi.

The affairs of Jura are in a hopeless confusion and are never likely to be better until the interference and supervision of the Assistant Political Superintendent is authorised.

H. L. GOODENOUGH, *Major,*

Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

CAMP VIA KOTRA;

The 1st April 1904.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 336-G
R. II, dated Abu, the 15th May 1904.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. JENNINGS, R.E., C.S.I., Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—C. C. WATSON, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Western Rajputana States for the year 1903-04.

Marwar Court
of Vakils.

2. In the Marwar Court of Vakils 53 cases were instituted during the year, making with 17 pending cases a total of 70. Of these, 36 were disposed of, leaving 34 for adjudication during the current year.

Marwar.

Season and
Crop.

3. During the months of May and June 1903, there were slight showers in 16 parganas. The regular monsoon set in by the middle of July and there was a general and copious rainfall, well distributed. On the whole, it was above the average in 13 parganas, while it approached the average in 9. The rainfall in the remaining 2 parganas was somewhat below the average.

But for excessive and more or less universal damage caused by locusts, there would have been an exceptionally good Kharif. It was about 0-8-0 annas on an average. The present Rabi is estimated to be 0-15-0 annas in the rupee.

4. There were only 2 cases of cholera, both within the Railway limits at Health. Jodhpur, which proved fatal. There were 53 imported cases of plague, out of which 33 were in Pipar alone. The remaining 20 cases occurred in 10 different places, 46 cases ended fatally.

There was only one case of small-pox, which was treated at the Railway dispensary at Jodhpur.

On the whole, the health was very satisfactory throughout Marwar.

5. There was no scarcity. The two poor houses extant in the last year Scarcity. continued to be maintained by the Jodhpur Darbar, till the end of July 1903, when one of them was closed. On the 31st March 1904, there were 39 inmates in the one remaining poor house.

6. (1) The Maharaja of Jodhpur left the Cadet Corps in August, 1903, and Administration. went to live in Pachmarhi. The change has proved extremely beneficial to his health. His Highness has been playing polo and tennis regularly and taking a great deal of riding exercise.

(2) The Resident continued to exercise general control over the State administration, and his relations with both members of the Mehkma Khas and with the Consultative Council have been excellent.

(3) Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Hamiduzzafar Khan, whose services were obtained from the Government of India on loan, was appointed as Junior Member of the Mehkma Khas, Raj Marwar.

(4) During the year under review, Thakur Bijay Singh of Rian was appointed a Member of the Consultative Council.

(5) As Captain J. C. D. Pinney, Central India Horse, ceased to be Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Captain P. B. Haig, I.M.S., was appointed as His Highness' Medical Adviser during the summer.

(6) Lieutenant R. A. Lyall, I.A., assumed charge of the office of Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, on the 4th March 1904, *vice* Captain S. H. Jacob, I.A., who proceeded home on 12 months' furlough on the 4th February 1904.

(7) The services of Sardar Shamsher Singh of the Punjab Police have been obtained on loan from the Government of India for one year, with effect from 2nd March 1904, to carry out the proposed reorganization of the State Police.

(8) The Jodhpur Darbar reduced the Raj duty on salt from Rs. 2-6-6 to Rs. 2 per maund, with effect from 1st April 1903.

(9) The administration of law and justice has been improved; and all departments have been more carefully supervised.

7. The ordinary revenue was approximately 56 lakhs and the extraordinary Revenue and 1½ lakhs. The ordinary expenditure was 32½ lakhs, and the extraordinary Expenditure. expenditure 15½ lakhs (in which the amounts paid to creditors are included). All this will appear in accurate detail in the Budget Estimate for the year, 31st March 1904 to 31st March 1905. This I do not propose to submit till July, when it is hoped the rains will have developed.

8. The land revenue realized amounted to nearly 8½ lakhs of rupees, which Land Revenue. was more than 2 lakhs above the estimate. The increase is chiefly due to plentiful and well-distributed rainfall, and to more careful supervision. Had the locusts not come, the collections would have been still better. In the above realizations, Rs. 34,000 came from the Jaswant Samand irrigation. Some Rs. 10,000 was advanced as Taccavi.

9. Thirty-six dakaities and 87 highway robberies were committed this year Police & Crime. against 110 dakaities and 129 highway robberies last year. This shows a marked decrease in heinous offences. The Imperial Service Cavalry were used with successful effect in putting down dakaiti. The value of property stolen is reported to have been about Rs. 26,000 against Rs. 43,000 in the previous year.

10. The area under forest conservancy remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, Forests. 335.46 square miles. Seventy-one square miles in the Godwar range have been surveyed.

The area under fodder reserve is the same as last year, *i.e.*, 7.70 square miles.

The Jodhpur Darbar deputed a selected official to receive practical instruction in the cultivation and storage of grass and fodder at the Allahabad Grass Farm. He completed his course in March 1904.

Railway and Public Works. 11. Mr. R. Todd was appointed Acting Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, *vice* Mr. Home, who proceeded on furlough for 2 years, with effect from the 9th December 1903.

Mr. A. Murphy, Personal Assistant to the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, resigned the State service in November 1903, to take up an appointment under the Government of India.

Mr. G. B. Goyder, Auditor, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and Raj Marwar, went on 6 months' combined leave on the 29th March 1904.

The percentage of net earnings on the Capital outlay was 7.76 against 5.99 in the previous year. The expenditure on Capital account during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,051.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 2,08,417. Stone pavements with side drains have been made in the thoroughfares of the Jodhpur city.

Sir Swinton Jacob visited Jodhpur for the purpose of investigating the capabilities of the State for works calculated to afford protection in the event of famine.

Boundary. 12. The long pending and very troublesome Harji-Manadir dispute has been amicably settled to the satisfaction of both sides.

Customs. 13. To exercise close and effective supervision, the collection of the customs duty on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway was placed in the hands of the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway. On the 1st August 1903, the Customs Department was farmed out for one year for Rs. 9,60,000.

The total net revenue for the year under report aggregated Rs. 9,94,625, as compared with Rs. 7,89,110 last year. It ought to realize more in the coming year.

Education. 14. The total number of pupils on the rolls of the schools in Marwar was 1,860 against 1,700 in the previous year.

Courts. 15. The number of civil, criminal and municipal cases pending before the Mehkma Khas from the last year was 344, and that of the cases instituted during the year under report was 838, making a total of 1,182, out of which 1,042 have been disposed of; also, 64 revenue suits were decided.

Notable Events. 16. A second son was born to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 8th July 1903.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, paid a visit to Jodhpur on the 30th November 1903.

Colonel Sir W. H. C. Wyllie visited Jodhpur on the 25th November 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., was created Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on the 1st January 1904.

An informal Darbar was held by the Resident on the 20th January 1904, at which Coronation Darbar silver medals were distributed to the following recipients:—

- (1) Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran.
- (2) Rao Bahadur Thakur Sher Singh of Kuchaman.
- (3) Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras.
- (4) Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Pershad, C.I.E.
- (5) Sardar Bahadur Jas Singh.
- (6) Dafedar Birdh Singh.

The China Expedition Medals were at the same time distributed to officers, non-commissioned officers, and sowars of the 1st Regiment of the Sardar Risala at this Darbar.

Sirohi.

Season and Crop.

18. The rainfall measured at Sirohi during the year was 16.45 inches against 10½ inches in the previous year. The outturn of the Kharif harvest was on the average 0-13-0 in the rupee, while the yield of the Rabi is expected to be 0-15-0 in the rupee.

Health.

19. The public health was generally good throughout the year. There was no epidemic of any sort.

Scarcity.

20. There was no scarcity during the year under report.

21. Rai Bahadur Singhi Jawer Chand having retired, Sah Milap Chand Administration. succeeded him as Diwan of the State on the 17th June 1903. He, too, resigned the office after 5 months, and Maulvi Nooral Hassan, B.A., was appointed in his stead on the 27th November 1903.

Mehta Magan Lal succeeded Maulvi Nooral Hassan as Judicial Officer.

The Tehsil Courts in the State are reported to have been invested with enhanced civil and criminal powers and a set of new rules, on the lines of Civil Procedure Code in force in British India, have been introduced for their guidance.

His Highness the Maharao continues to take a keen interest in the affairs of the State.

The Resident's relations with His Highness and the Sirohi Darbar leave nothing to be desired.

22. The income of the State is reported to have been about Rs. 3,49,400, Revenue and Expenditure. and the expenditure about Rs. 4,03,800.

23. Fourteen cases of robbery and 13 of dakaiti are said to have been committed during the year, against 11 and 23 respectively in the previous year. Crime.

There was a considerable decrease in crime.

24. In September 1903, His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi went on pilgrimage to Agra, Benares, etc. A second son was born to His Highness the Maharao on 10th February 1904. Notable Events.

It is to be deeply regretted that Her Highness the Maharani of Sirohi died on the 1st March 1904.

Owing to considerable depreciation in the value of the local currency (Bhilari rupees), the Government of India acceded to the application of the Sirohi Darbar to introduce the British currency in lieu thereof, and granted an advance of Rs. 2,00,000 to carry out the conversion. The currency is in the course of conversion: and the British rupee will become the sole legal tender in the Sirohi State, with effect from the 1st June 1904.

Colonel Sir S. Jacob and Mr. Manners-Smith visited the Sirohi State in order to investigate the capabilities of the State for works calculated to afford protection in the event of famine. The Resident met them on tour, and himself inspected some proposed irrigation sites.

Rai Bahadur Singhi Jawer Chand, the late Diwan, died in March 1904.

25. The advantages of storing fodder are reported to be appreciated by Fodder. the people, who are carrying out the instructions issued by the Sirohi Darbar on the subject.

26. A Border Court was held, from 22nd April to 6th May 1903, by Border Court. Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell and Captain C. J. Windham, at Brabmkhed, when 26 cases between the Sirohi State and Mahikantha were disposed of.

Jaisalmer.

27. The average rainfall was 5.88 inches.

Season and Crop.

The crops suffered owing to the failure of the rains towards the close of the monsoon; they were also damaged by locusts, which did greater harm in the Pergana of Bap than in other places. The outturn of the Kharif crops was, therefore, only 7 annas in the rupee. The Rabi crops were sown to the extent of 3 annas in the rupee on the average, and a good outturn is expected.

Scarcity.
Public health.

28. There has been no scarcity during the year under report.

29. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox. The public health was satisfactory.

Revenue and Expenditure.

30. The estimated liabilities over assets amounted to Rs. 5,11,280 Akheshahi on the 1st November 1903, to curtail which efforts are being made.

The ordinary revenue for the year ending 31st October 1903, amounted to Rs. 1,32,979 Akheshahi against Rs. 1,05,288 Akheshahi in the previous year. The amount of ordinary expenditure was Rs. 1,17,300 against Rs. 1,19,356 in the previous year.

The above figures represent the working budget of the year. The question of the conversion of the local currency is on the tapis.

The settlement of all debts owed by the State is also going on. Both these latter subjects will be dealt with in the next report.

Administration.

31. His Highness the Maharawal continued his studies at the Mayo College, and spent his vacations at Jaisalmer. His Highness also paid a visit to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, at Jodhpur, during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Sapat, Barister-at-Law, continued as Diwan, and there was no change in the personnel of the Council. The Resident is the Superintendent of the State.

Crime and Police.

32. There were 4 cases of dakaiti and the value of the property plundered was Rs. 2,209 against Rs. 1,176 in the previous year. In one case the dakaitis were arrested; in another, all the looted property was recovered; and in the remaining 2 cases the offenders have been traced and their surrender from the Marwar State, to which they belong, is awaited.

There has been a considerable decrease in crime. This is due to the special officer appointed for the suppression of crime.

Rules for the extradition of criminals between Jaisalmer and Marwar have been introduced, with the sanction of the Government of India.

Irrigation.

33. Five Kharins, namely depressions to accumulate rain-water for cultivation purposes, covering an area of about 1,100 acres, have been constructed at the cost of Rs. 13,000 by private individuals, and seven more are under construction. Should there be good rains, they will contribute to the increase of land revenue.

Fodder.

34. Endeavours were made to secure grass reserves and store fodder. They are reported to have met with partial success.

R. H. JENNINGS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2801, dated Jaipur, the 15th May 1904.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. PEARS, Resident at Jaipur,

To—C. C. WATSON, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jaipur Residency for the year 1903-04.

Notable Events.

2. His Highness the Maharaja paid a short visit to Simla in May, and to Mussooree in July.

On his way to Mussooree His Highness inspected the Imperial Cadet Corps.

On the 5th August a Darbar was held at the palace when portraits of the King and Queen, presented by Their Majesties to the Maharaja, were unveiled by the Resident. At the same Darbar His Highness was presented with the gold medal and three of his Sardars with the silver medal struck to commemorate the Delhi Darbar.

His Highness the Maharaja and the Resident attended the Conference on Chiefs' Colleges held at Ajmer from the 11th to the 16th March.

Visitors.

3. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General visited Jaipur from the 18th to the 22nd September and passed through the Sawai-Madhopur Nizamat on tour in January 1904.

Administration.

4. The members of the State Council are the same as last year and their work is carried on under the direct supervision of the Maharaja.

On the 14th August His Highness dispensed with the services of Thakur Hari Singh who held the appointment of Bakhsi Fouj as well as that of Superintendent of Police.

The former post is now held by Mahomed Kurshed Ali Khan and the latter by Thakur Bahadur Singh.

5. The rainfall was very unevenly distributed, the highest recorded being Rainfall. 30.22 in Gangapur and the lowest 15.76 in Chirawa, the average for 35 years being 24.37. In most parts of the State the Rabi and Kharif crops were excellent, but in Gangapur damage to the extent of 4 annas in the rupee was caused by locusts and untimely rainfall.

6. The total expenditure for the year ending on the 31st December 1903 Public Works. was Rs. 6,64,969 of which about 2 lakhs were spent on irrigation works. The total number of irrigation works in charge of the Department was 200 and the revenue realized from the completed works was Rs. 2,75,052.

This brings the total expenditure on irrigation in the State since 1868 to close upon 65 lakhs and the revenue realized therefrom to about 55 lakhs.

The Department was in charge of Mr. C. E. Stotherd, A.M.I.C.E., throughout the year.

7. Six and a half lakhs of rupees (Imperial currency) have been placed in deposit in the State Treasury for the purchase of permanent-way materials required for the first section of the line.

8. The construction of this line by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was sanctioned by the Government of India in September 1903, and permission was given by the Darbar to the Railway authorities to enter on the land required pending its formal transfer to the Railway.

9. The survey of the portion of this line which runs through Jaipur territory was commenced in October and continued during the cold weather.

10. Babu Sanjiban Ganguli was Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. The returns show a marked increase in the total number of schools and scholars in the State, viz., 661 schools and 21,078 scholars in 1903-04 as compared with 482 and 15,388 in 1902-03.

The increase is due partly to the fact that a number of schools supported have now for the first time been brought on the list, and partly to improvement in the system of inspecting and supervising small private schools. In the latter class there is an increase of 151 schools, and 3,911 scholars. The Thikanas in which schools are maintained are Khetri, Sikar, Jobnir, Ohomu, Uniara, Malsisar, Nawalgarh and Siwar, and it is hoped that the example set by these Sardars will be followed by others. The Maharaja's College has again been successful in the University examinations. Four out of 5 candidates passed the B. A., 13 out of 15 the Intermediate, and 13 out of 22 the Entrance Examination. The College staff has been strengthened and their salaries raised during the year. Permanent annual allotments have been made of Rs. 1,200 for the College Laboratory and of Rs. 420 for furniture required for the various schools in the State.

The system of awarding State scholarships has been revised, and in place of granting them to all students who pass a University examination scholarships are now awarded by competition open to all schools inspected by the Educational Department.

The figures given below show the receipts and expenditure for the Sambat Revenue year 1959 :—

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
Estimated.	Actual.	Decrease.	Increase.	Estimated.	Actual.	Decrease.	Increase.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
62,56,227 2 6	65,95,457 15 11	...	3,39,230 13 5	62,71,309 8 5 and 193 gold mohurs.	63,59,673 4 6 and 170 gold mohurs.	23 gol mohurs.	88,363 12 1

12. The annual report submitted to the Darbar by the Superintendent Forests of Forests is not a very satisfactory one. Only one member of the whole

of the executive and protective staff was in camp or away from headquarters for more than seven weeks in the year. No plan of operations was drawn up and apparently there is not a single subordinate official who is sufficiently educated to understand such plans if they had been prepared.

The receipts for the year (excluding arrears recovered on account of previous years), were Rs. 25,957 and the expenditure Rs. 8,548, neither of which compare favourably with the figures for Sambat 1958.

Rao Sahib Heera Singh was Superintendent of Jails throughout the year.

Court of Vakils.

14. There were 4 cases pending on the 31st December 1902. Five were instituted during the year, making a total of 9 cases of which 7 were disposed of.

Transport Corps.

15. The scale of pay was revised by order of the Darbar in August 1903, and an increase of pay sanctioned for all ranks. Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, and Daffadar Abdul Rahman Khan, received silver Delhi Darbar medals.

Postal.

16. The reorganization of the State Postal Service has been taken in hand. Letters are carried by runners on seven mail lines and endeavours are being made to accelerate the service. The Council have recently sanctioned the introduction of adhesive postage stamps.

Khetri.

17. Raja Jai Singh of Khetri and his mother who have for many months been residing in Jodhpur territory have recently come to live in the Khetri house at Jaipur. The Raja who is 12 years old is a bright, intelligent boy and a promising rider. He is at present being taught Hindi and English by a private tutor and has made fair progress.

Detailed reports on the administration and finances of Khetri have been submitted separately.

Lawa.

18. The Raja of Lawa received the gold, and Thakur Omrao Singh, his cousin, the silver Delhi Darbar medal.

Kishangarh.

Notable Events.

19. His Highness the Maharaja who served with distinction as an Imperial Service Cadet for nearly two years has now left the Corps.

His Highness was married on the 9th February, 1904, to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Jaipur and Alwar and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura visited Kishangarh.

Mr. K. L. Paonaskar, tutor to His Highness, was selected for a post in the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was succeeded by Mr. Ramnath Ratnoo, formerly Head Master of the Nobles' School, Jaipur, and latterly Naib Diwan and Chief Judge of Idar.

The gold Delhi Darbar medal was presented to His Highness at a parade of the Imperial Cadet Corps.

Silver medals were presented to Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singh and to Rao Bahadur Syam Sundar Lal, C.I.E., at a Darbar held by the Resident at Kishangarh.

Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singh, His Highness's uncle, died on the 1st September 1903. His son, Yag Narain Singh, is 8 years old and the estate has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards.

The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on Thakur Bharat Singhji, member of the State Council, on the 1st January 1904.

Season and Crops.

20. The rainfall was below the average but timely, and the Kharif grain crops were good. Cotton, however, suffered much damage from a pest.

The Rabi crops benefitted by a good fall of rain in March.

Education.

21. There are 25 State Schools as compared with 14 last year and there has been a corresponding increase in the number of students.

There are now 88 boys in the Boarding House for the sons of petty Thakurs and Jagirdars. The gradual introduction of a School Cess in Jagir and Khalsa villages will no doubt result in the extension of primary education.

Revenue.

22. There was an opening balance of Rs. 2,62,200-10-0 exclusive of invested capital amounting to Rs. 4,26,433-9-0. The receipts were Rs. 5,45,206-9-0 and the expenditure Rs. 5,51,522-5-3.

23. During the year under review five Jagirdars on their own initiative commuted the mounted service they formerly rendered to the Darbar for a cash payment of a quarter of their progressive revenue.

Altogether in the last two years 15 Jagirdars have voluntarily accepted commutation. The movement, however, is not popular with the majority of the Sardars.

24. The net profits from Abkari rose from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 22,000. Miscellaneous.
Local industries are in a fairly flourishing condition, but owing to an abnormal rise in the price of cotton the profits from the spinning mills fell.

There are now 24 Agricultural Co-operative Banks which do business on a small scale.

A rough geological survey of the State is being made by Babu Vaidyanath Saha, a Government Research Scholar.

The discovery of the rare minerals sodalite and concremite in Kishangarh is interesting as it is believed they have never before been met with in India. Aquamarine and mica of good quality have also been found.

T. C. PEARS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Resident, Jaipur.

(4)

EASTERN RAJPUTANA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 108-C., dated Camp Mount Abu, the 13th May 1904.

From—H. V. COBB, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,
To—C. C. WATSON, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant Agent to the Governor General,
Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1903-1904.

2. Major Stratton held charge throughout the year, and this report with a few verbal alterations and additions was approved of by him before his departure on furlough.

Bharatpur.

1. The total rainfall at Bharatpur during the year was 27.76 inches. Season. The rain was seasonable and the autumn crops excellent. The spring crops were affected to some extent by the want of the usual winter rain.

2. The general health was good throughout the year. Some imported cases Health. of plague were reported from Dig in March, but the disease did not spread.

3. The actual revenue during the State financial year which ended in Finance. September last amounted to Rs. 34,81,788-0-10, while the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 33,51,466-12-2.

The State's financial position is shown in the following table :—

						Estimates, Sambat 1959.	Actuals, Sambat 1959.
						Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts.</i>							
Opening balance	.	.	.	.	.	5,45,723	6,47,237
Land revenue	.	.	.	.	.	23,86,275	23,42,986
Other heads	.	.	.	.	.	8,24,392	11,38,852
Total						37,56,390	41,29,025
<i>Expenditure</i>							
						30,68,934	33,51,467
Closing balance	.	.	.	.	.	6,87,456	7,77,558

4. At the close of the year the State's investments in Government Promissory Notes amounted to Rs. 19,82,700.

Customs.

5. The receipts under this head during the Sambat year 1959, amounted to Rs. 3,57,427 against Rs. 3,11,544 in the previous year. This is specially noticeable in view of the reduction recently made in customs dues on agricultural produce. The increase is accounted for by the large export of corn, cotton, ghi, til, sarson (oil-seeds), etc.

Opium.

6. The area under poppy cultivation is reported to have been very small on account of the introduction of the new opium regulations, restricting the trade in this commodity.

Administration.

7. There was no change in the administration of the State, which was carried on by the Council under the general control of the Political Agent.

8. One of the members of Council, Foujdar Debi Singh, died in January 1904, and the vacancy was not filled till the close of the year, when Mir Sajjad Hussain, Sessions Judge of Bharatpur, was appointed to the post on probation.

Education.

9. There were 656 boys in the Sadar School at Bharatpur on the 31st March 1904. There were 14 Tehsil Schools with a total attendance of 1,948 and 75 village schools with 1,972 boys. The girls' school which was started in Bharatpur in February 1902 has met with fair success. The girls' school started at Weir is also said to be doing well and it is contemplated to start another one at Dig.

10. The Nobles' school opened at Bharatpur in March 1902 is progressing well. There were 57 boys attending on 31st March 1903.

Crime.

11. One case of infanticide was reported during the year, the accused being sentenced to three years' simple imprisonment. Three cases of dakaiti and two of professional poisoning occurred, in which property said to be worth Rs. 3,875 was plundered. Five cases of murder and 16 of other heinous offences were committed and tried during the year. In connection with the foregoing cases 26 persons were arrested, of whom 8 were convicted, 4 released, and 14 were still under trial at the close of the year.

Forest.

12. There is no Forest Department in the State, but in the course of the year a Committee was appointed to start operations and to do what is possible pending the selection and employment of some officer specially trained in Forestry.

Horse and Cattle Fairs.

13. The second annual horse and cattle fair took place at Bharatpur in the autumn, and was pronounced a success. Three thousand one hundred and seven animals of the value of Rs. 54,761, changing hands as against 1,286 of the value of Rs. 31,670 in the previous year.

14. The fair at Dig was abandoned on account of the existence of plague in the neighbouring districts.

Wild Cattle Department.

15. The work done by this Department though expensive has been of great utility to the State and to the public. A large area of land which used to remain uncultivated owing to the ravages of the wild cattle has now been brought under cultivation. Nearly all the so-called wild cattle have been captured and brought within a large fenced enclosure. The total number of cattle impounded since the organization of the Department is 5,436.

A reduction in the establishment was effected during the year which resulted in bringing down the annual expenditure from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 4,000. The work of capturing the remaining cattle which are at large and breaking in those impounded still continues, and it is hoped that before long this Department will be self-supporting.

Agricultural Banks.

16. Two agricultural banks have been started experimentally at Bharatpur and Dig.

Each had an opening capital of Rs. 5,000. They are said to be gaining popularity.

Victoria Park.

17. The large public gardens intended to commemorate Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria and known as the "Victoria Park" were opened during the year. The want of such a recreation ground had long been felt and the Park is already much appreciated by the public.

18. The present strength of the Ghurchara (Palace Body Guard) Regi-Local State ment which it was decided to gradually reduce to 200 men is 284, a reduction of 158 men having been effected during the year under report.

19. Rai Sahib Ghamandilal, Superintendent of Imperial Service Transport Imperial Service Corps, received the title of Rai Bahadur; and Colonel Girdhar Singh, Troops. Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry, received the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadur. The Darbar offered the services of their Transport Corps for employment in Somali land and received the thanks of the Government of India.

20. Rao Raja Raghunath Singh remained at the Mayo College, where he Mayo College. has done extremely well both at his work and at his games. During the year under review Kunwar Kanwal Singh, cousin of His Highness the Maharaja, and Thakur Narain Singh of Gadali joined the College. They have both been well reported upon.

21. Raja Samander Singh left the Imperial Cadet Corps at the close Imperial Cadet of the year, and the Eastern Rajputana States are at present unrepresented Corps. there.

22. On the 10th August 1903, a Darbar was held by the Political Agent Presentation of at which His Highness the Maharaja, the leading Sardars and others were the Delhi Darbar Medals. presented with Delhi Darbar Medals.

23. The State had the honour of entertaining His Excellency Lord Visits. Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, in December 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, also visited Bharatpur on the above occasion.

25. The Maharaja's health showed signs of improvement. He spent the His Highness hot weather at Mount Abu with Her Highness the Maji Sahiba. the Maharaja.

Dhanu Bakshi Raghubar Singh continued to act as Guardian to His High- ness.

25. At the wish of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba, an English lady, Palace. Mrs. Whitehouse, has been appointed as companion to Her Highness. It is hoped that she will be able to commence the education of the Maharaja in addition to her other duties.

26. The Ex-Maharaja Ram Singh was removed to Deoli in November. The Ex-Maharaja.

27. Messrs. Adams & Co. of Agra privately applied for and received Miscellaneous. permission to run a set of levels from the Bharatpur State boundary near Fatehpur Sikri to Paharpur, the site of the well-known stone quarries. Their idea is to construct a branch line from Paharpur to Achnera on the Raj-putana-Malwa railway to carry the stone trade of the district.

28. As desired by the Government of India, the State has arranged to keep a store of grass and fodder in reserve for use during scarcity.

29. This Jagir was confiscated in 1881 by Maharaja Jeswant Singh, The Ballabgarh. in consideration of the discharge by the Darbar of the debt under which it was Jagir. labouring.

30. On the death of the late Foujdar Debi Singh, the Council decided that it would be proper to consider the Darbar's claim against the estate as cancelled and to restore to the family villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 25,300, the original value of the Jagir. The management of the restored Jagir will continue to be vested in the State until the young Jagirdar, Kaim Singh, the only son of the late Foujdar Debi Singh, attains his majority.

Karauli.

1. The rainfall at Karauli during the year was 35.45 inches. The Season. rain fell excessively in August and the autumn harvest was unfavourably affected by it. There was no winter rain at the usual time and the spring crops consequently suffered to some extent.

2. The general health of the people was good throughout the year.

Health.

Finances.

3. The State's financial position is shown in the following table :—

										Estimate, Sambat 1959.	Actuals, Sambat 1959.
<i>Receipts.</i>										Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	1,342
Land revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,90,000	2,92,447
Other heads	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,93,855	4,07,863
Total										4,83,855	7,01,652
<i>Add—Abnormal receipts on account of marriage dowry</i>										<i>10,000</i>	<i>...</i>
Total										4,93,000	...
<i>Expenditure</i>										<i>4,92,111</i>	<i>6,99,221</i>
Closing balance	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,744	2,431

4. The actual receipts were greatly swelled over and above the estimate by the large sum received as marriage dowry, and the actual expenditure similarly was much in excess of the estimate owing to the charges of the Delhi Darbar and those incurred in His Highness's marriage.

5. The State is still in debt to Seth Moolchand Nemichand to the extent of two and a half lakhs. The interest on this debt is 8 per cent. and it is now under contemplation to borrow money at 5 per cent. interest and pay off the Seth's debt.

Education.

6. The daily average attendance at the Maharaja's School at Karauli, during the year was 234 boys, of whom 36 read English. The school having proved unsatisfactory both in work and attendance, the Headmaster and the second master are stated to have been replaced.

Crime.

7. No cases of infanticide or dakaiti was reported during the year. Two cases of murder and 17 of other heinous crimes were reported, 17 of which were tried. Thirty-four persons were arrested, of whom 8 were convicted, 17 released and 9 were left under trial at the close of the year.

State Council.

8. There has been no change in the constitution of the Council which is stated to have disposed of 657 cases out of 669 pending before it during the year under report.

Notable Events.

9. His Highness celebrated his sixth marriage during the year, the bride being the daughter of Raja Rup Shah of Jagammanpur in the Jalaun District of the United Provinces.

Presentation of
the Delhi Darbar
Medals.

10. A public Darbar was held by the Maharaja on 4th August 1903 at the Palace for the distribution of the Delhi Darbar Medals.

His Highness's
visit to Alwar.

11. In December 1903, His Highness the Maharaja visited Alwar to be present at the installation of His Highness the Maharaja of that State.

Miscellaneous.

12. The Maharaja has made a fair weather road from Karauli to the Bharatpur border near Garhi Bajna. This road passes through the Tehsil town of Machilpur and besides opening up the country affords easy access to Karauli from Bharatpur direct.

Dholpur.

Season.

1. The rainfall during the year was 28.77 inches. The rain was timely and both the autumn and spring crops were well over the average. Cultivation returns show that some 40,000 additional bighas were cropped during the year under report, as compared with 1902-1903.

Health.

2. The general health of the people was good throughout the year.

3. The State's financial position is shown in the following table :—

	Estimate for 1903-1904.	Actuals for 1903-1904.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts—</i>		
Opening balance	4,07,271	4,07,271
Land rovenue	8,52,910	8,82,466
Other heads	1,51,700	1,63,697
	14,11,881	14,53,434
<i>Expenditure</i>	10,47,390	10,22,017
Cash advance . . . . .	...	10,761
Closing balance	3,64,491	4,20,656

4. The State debt has been paid off in full. The Superintendent of the State is to be congratulated on the excellent results obtained ; and his Accounts Officer also deserves high commendation.

5. The administration of the State was conducted by the Superintendent assisted by selected officials under the general direction of the Political Agent. Major W. M. Cubitt, acted as Superintendent from 1st May to 8th December 1903, during the absence of Mr. Clogstoun on leave. One noticeable feature of the Administration lies in the fact that almost without exception the officials employed are subjects of the State. This augurs well for the permanency of the existing arrangements when the Maharaj Rana is given his powers.

6. One case of infanticide and none of dakaiti was reported during the year. Four cases of murder and two of other heinous crime were reported. Five cases were tried and 14 persons were arrested, of whom 9 were convicted ; none were released. One died before final orders and four are still under trial. In one case of murder the accused was sentenced to death. In the case of murder of Kishna, informer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, which was pending from last year, 4 persons were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

7. One hundred and ninety boys were educated in the City School and 181 in the Tehsil Schools. The expenditure during the year is shown to be Rs. 2,499. The people seem to prefer to send their children to private rather than State institutions. The Superintendent has under his consideration the question of bringing the private schools under control by introducing the grant-in-aid system.

8. The brother of His Highness the Maharaj Rana joined the Mayo College during the year under report. A son of a Dholpur Sardar also joined the College at the same time.

9. His Highness the Maharaj Rana remained with the Cadet Corps through out the year.

10. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, paid a visit to Dholpur in December 1903.

11. A Darbar was held by the Superintendent on the 24th August 1903, which was attended by His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur for the distribution of Delhi Darbar Medals.

12. The new jail was completed and occupied. The average number of prisoners in the jail during the year was 100, of whom 12 are life-convicts.

H. V. COBB, I.C.S.,

Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1444, dated Deoli, the 28th May 1904.

From—Major C. H. PRITCHARD, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,

To—C. C. WATSON, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for the year 1903-1904.

Deoli.

2. The general health of the station has been good and no epidemic diseases prevailed during the year. Owing to good and timely rainfall the country round Deoli has had good harvests, both Kharif and Rabi.

Court of Vakils.

3. The number of cases pending on the 31st March 1903 was 10. Sixty-three new cases were instituted, making a total of 73, of which 66 cases were disposed of during the year, and 7 left pending. The claims for compensation

	Rs.	a.	p.
*Mewar	132	13	0
Jaipur	13	0	0
Bundi	677	4	4½
Tonk	9	4	6
Jhalawar	60	0	0
Kishangarh	16	14	0

amounted to Rs. 12,755-15 and the sums decreed to Rs. 909-3-10½.* Rs. 100 were realized from the Bundi State as blood money. Property to the value of Rs. 382 was recorded. Cases appealed against numbered 2 including one pending from

previous year. The decision of the Lower Court was upheld in one and revised in the other.

Mina Kherar.

4. The conduct of the Minas has been satisfactory. The harvests have been good. Beyond a few petty thefts, no serious crimes were committed during the year by the Minas in the Jaipur, Mewar, and Bundi Kherar villages.

Twenty-five Minas were enlisted during the year in the 42nd Deoli Regiment, of whom 3 belonged to Bundi, 4 to Jaipur, and 18 to Mewar.

Bundi.

Rainfall and Crops.

5. The rainfall throughout the Bundi State was exceptionally good, being considerably in excess of the average. The Kharif crop is reported to have been good and the Rabi is also expected to yield a good harvest.

Justice.

6. There were 208 civil cases pending at the close of the year 1902-03, and during the year under report 498 cases were instituted, making a total of 706, out of which 466 cases were decided leaving 240 pending on the 31st March 1904. The number of criminal cases pending was 330, instituted 902, decided 829, leaving a balance of 403 cases. The number of dakaitis reported by Bundi during the year was 8 against 26 in the preceding year. About 152 persons are said to have been concerned in these cases, but only four arrests are reported to have been made. The Bundi Darbar has again been addressed with a view to improving the efficiency of magisterial and police work in the State.

Education.

7. The number of boys in the Bundi School is 158 (against 122 in the preceding year), of whom 56 study English.

Finances.

8. The following statement of account which has been furnished by the State shows the receipts and disbursements for the Sambat year 1959 ending July 1903:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Opening balance	35,884	1. Ordinary Expenditure	7,04,063
2. Revenue for Sambat 1959	6,95,179	2. Extra Expenditure	3,92,420
3. Loan and Deposit	1,08,729	Total Expenditure	10,96,483
4. Dowry from Rewah	2,92,000	Closing balance	35,305
TOTAL	11,31,788	TOTAL	11,31,788

No details have been furnished as to item (3) of receipts or item (2) expenditure. But it is clear that the dowry of Rs. 2,92,000 received from Rewah has been already spent, whether in the repayment of debts or otherwise is not known.

The Darbar has been addressed with a view to a satisfactory Assets and Liability statement showing the real financial position of the State, being furnished for the annual reports of future years.

9. The question of the proposed unification of the Bundi State Post with General the Imperial Postal Department which was, for some time past, under the consideration of the Darbar, has fallen through in consequence of the inability of the Postal Department to accede to certain conditions proposed by the Darbar.

10. The Darbar reports that instructions have been issued to the State officials concerned directing them to take measures for the improvement of the growth and quality of fodder as far as practicable.

Tonk.

11. The rainfall was about the average throughout the parganas of the State. Both harvests were good in all the parganas. Rainfall and Crops.

12. At the close of 1902-1903 the number of criminal cases pending was Justice.

101. During the year under report 1903-1904, 1,837 cases were instituted, making a total of 1,938 cases. Of these cases 1,801 were decided, leaving 137 pending at the close of the year.

One hundred and five criminal appeals were decided out of a total of 116 cases, and 11 remained pending.

There were 138 civil cases pending at the close of 1902-1903 and during 1903-1904, 1,285 cases were instituted. Out of the total number of 1,423 cases, 1,295 were decided, leaving 128 pending. One hundred and fifty-four civil appeals were decided out of a total of 186 cases and 32 remained pending.

13. Mr. Maula Bakhsh, B.A., whose family have been for some generations in the service of the Tonk State, passed with honours the Forest Department Examination of the Government of India. Education.

14. On the 31st August 1903 the State debts amounted to Rs. 28,80,422. Finance.
The State should have repaid debt to the amount of Rs. 4,75,313. The State actually repaid Rs. 2,18,000 only.

The financial condition at the close of the year (31st October 1903) was, therefore, eminently unsatisfactory.

The Budget for the year 1311 Fasli (commencing the 1st November 1903) estimates a surplus of Rs. 3,01,401. It is proposed to devote Rs. 2,00,000 of this sum to provide a permanent cash balance in the treasury, so that the unsatisfactory arrangement of taking a temporary loan of about Rs. 1,50,000 each year may be done away with.

The balance Rs. 1,01,401 is to be devoted towards the repayment of debt. The Budget 1311 Fasli provides a saving in expenditure as compared to 1310 Fasli of Rs. 1,16,575.

Negotiations were commenced during the year for the Gwalior State to purchase the Chabra section of the Guna-Baran Railway, and in this way to wipe off completely the debt of Rs. 14,06,785 owed by the Tonk State to Gwalior. Although by the 31st March 1904 these negotiations had not been completed, there is now every prospect of the negotiations being concluded at an early date.

15. During the year under report the establishment of a State General Council in place of the Prime Minister, and the closer* association of the

* Note.—Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield resigned the office of Superintendent, Land Revenue Administration, Tonk, in July 1903, and his duties were undertaken by the Political Agent from that date.

Political Agent in the administration of the State was sanctioned by the Imperial Government, and a system of administration on these lines was tentatively introduced from the end of July 1903. Despite the absence of cordial co-operation on the part of His Highness the Nawab, the new administrative system has proved eminently effective during its eight months of existence,

i.e., to the end of March 1904, in securing the limitation of expenditure to the budgetted allotments, and in preventing administrative abuses and in securing a purer and more virile administration.

16. Plague continued throughout the year in the villages of the Nimbahera Pargana despite endeavours to stamp it out but the epidemic was not severe.

Shahpura.

Rainfall and
Crops.

17. The rainfall was late, practically no rain fell in the Chiefship till the beginning of July 1903. In consequence of this delay and owing to unseasonable breaks, the Kharif harvests, especially til and cotton, suffered to some extent. Locusts also slightly damaged the crop. The Kharif outturn was, however, on the whole, fair. The rabi harvests are expected to be fairly good though the crop has suffered a little from unseasonable rains followed by hailstorms. There is plenty of water in the wells and tanks and sufficient fodder.

Justice.

18. No dakaitis were reported from the Chiefship during the year. Civil and criminal cases, appeals and other miscellaneous applications for disposal in the year numbered 1,598. Of these 1,217 were disposed of, leaving 381 cases pending at the close of the year.

Education.

19. Education continues to receive attention from the Raja Dhiraj and the principal officials of the Chiefship. The number of students rose to 274 from 258 in the preceding year. There is a girls' school at Shahpura with an attendance of 20. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 4,500.

Three students were sent up for the University Middle Class Examination in Hindi, and they all passed the examination.

Finance.

20. According to the particulars furnished by the Chiefship, the financial position of the Chiefship at the close of the year Sambat 1959 (ending July 1903) was as follows.

The year opened with a credit balance of Chitori Rs. 4,08,131-6-9. The receipts during Sambat 1959 amounted to Chitori Rs. 3,13,946-6-9. The expenditure was Chitori Rs. 3,38,693-8-9. The year closed with a credit balance of Chitori Rs. 3,83,384-4-9.

The balance of the loan due by the Chiefship to the Imperial Government amounted to Rs. 85,000 at the close of the year.

General.

21. The Raja Dhiraj accompanied by his eldest son, Kanwar Umed Singh, visited Simla for two months during the hot weather of 1903, and was accorded the honour of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy and with the Commander-in-Chief of India.

In February 1904, the Raja Dhiraj and his eldest son paid a short visit to Kishangarh on the occasion of the wedding ceremony of His Highness Maharaja of Kishangarh.

22. During the year under report the Raja Dhiraj granted in Jagir to his youngerson, Kanwar Sardar Singh, the villages of Dhanope, Barla, and Kanda.

23. The existence of garnet mines is reported in the Deori and Sanras villages in the Shahpura Chiefship.

Plague.

24. Bubonic plague made its appearance in the Shahpura Chiefship in the latter part of January 1904. The returns up to the 31st March 1904 show 485 seizures and 373 deaths from plague, 1,391 persons were inoculated, of these only 9 persons out of 21 who got plague died.

Fodder
Reserves.

25. The Chiefship reports that attention is being paid to the preservation of grass and fodder.

C. H. PRITCHARD, Major,

Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

(6)

ALWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1789, dated Alwar, the 18th May 1904.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. FAGAN, Political Agent, Alwar,

To—C. C. WATSON, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Alwar Agency for the year 1903-1904.

2. His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed excellent health during the year. The Maharaja.

In the summer His Highness visited Abu, and in August 1903 paid a visit to Simla, accompanied by the Political Agent and his guardian, Captain Smith. His Highness also visited Kishangarh in February 1904, in connection with His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh's wedding ceremonies.

3. The principal event of the year was the investiture by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, of His Highness the Maharaja with ruling powers, which took place on Thursday, the 10th December 1903. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Alwar on 10th and left on 13th December 1903. Some eighty British officers and ladies were invited on the occasion, among whom were the Hon'ble Mr. Martindale, C.S.I., C.S., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Colonel Sir Curzon Wyllie, K.C.I.E. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kishangarh and Bikaner also visited Alwar early in December. The Maharaja of Karauli paid His Highness a visit on the 21st of the same month, and after a few days' stay returned to his capital. In March 1904 Major F. H. J. Birch, R.G.A., paid Alwar a visit in connection with Transport arrangements. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops also visited Alwar in December 1903. Notable Events.

4. Bubonic plague broke out in the Alwar city in February 1904 in epidemic form. Prompt measures for stamping out the disease and for preventing the spread of the infection to the adjoining villages were taken. All possible measures including vaccination were employed and the disease has now altogether disappeared from the State.

5. The title of Rao Bahadur was bestowed upon Thakur Durjan Singh of Jauli, Member of Council, in January 1904. Commandant Daud Khan of the Alwar Imperial Service Lancers was made Sardar Bahadur.

A Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the second class was also awarded to Munshi Amar Singh, Deputy Collector, for his conspicuous services during the plague epidemic of 1903.

6. His Highness the Maharaja is taking an interest in the administration of the State and is working well. There was no change in the composition of the State Council during the year. Dewan Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das has upheld his reputation as an excellent administrator and has been my right hand man. Administration.

7. The working of the State Police having been found inefficient, it was decided to re-organize the same. With this view, the services of Mr. L. L. Tomkins, District Superintendent of Police, have been obtained from the Punjab Government for a period of one year from November 1903. Mr. Tomkins is doing excellent work, and it is hoped that the Police will soon be completely re-organized and placed on a sound footing.

8. During the year the Alwar State Treasury and Accounts Department were also re-organized, and the English system of accounts substituted in place of the Vernacular. Babu Brijendra Lal De, from the Accountant-General's office, Allahabad, is the new Accountant-General. The rules relating to the Revenue administration of the State were also revised and introduced during the year under the title of the Alwar Revenue Manual, Act II of 1903.

The rules relating to stamps were revised and the Stamp Act III of 1903 was drafted and brought into force on the 15th November 1903.

The Rules for the better regulating of the duties to be performed by the Council and each individual member and the offices and Courts subordinate to them were brought into force from the 15th November 1903.

- Fairs. 10. The Alwar Horse and Cattle Fair was held from the 18th to 22nd December 1903. Two hundred and forty-nine horses mules and ponies and 95 cattle and 19 camels were brought to the Fair. Of these 40 horses, 8 cattle and 1 camel were sold. The show this year was very poor, as the notice given to the horse dealers in the mofussil was too short.
- Rainfall. 11. The rainfall registered at the Capital for the calendar year 1903 was 12.84 inches against 18.00 inches in 1902, and for the official year 1903-1904, 13.49 inches as compared with 18.08 inches in 1902-1903.
- Rabi Crop. 12. Owing to good rainfall during July, August and September 1903, 3,80,341 bighas against 2,65,320 bighas in the preceding year were brought under cultivation, but the outturn did not come up to expectation owing to failure of winter rains.
- Kharif. 13. The area brought under cultivation was 11,10,245 bighas against 11,64,942 bighas in the previous year showing a decrease of 45,967 bighas. The rainfall being scanty and the locusts having done damage to the crops in the Northern district, the outturn was on the whole below the average.
- Takavi. 14. During September 1902 to August 1903 a sum of Rs. 97,196 was advanced to the cultivators.
- Imperial Service Troops. 15. Four men of the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry were sent to Meerut to undergo a course of Musketry training and returned after creditably passing the final examination.
- Six signallers of the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry have also been sent to Chail to learn signalling. Jemadar Man Singh of the Alwar Imperial Service Lancers was sent to Meerut for Musketry instruction and passed the course.
16. Armourer Daffadar Muhammad Hussain of the same regiment was sent to Ferozepur Arsenal for instruction and got good certificates.
- The actual strength of the two regiments was 1,459 against 1,410 in the previous year.
- Education. 17. The schools in the State number 87 for boys and 10 for girls.
- Owing to the abolition of the English Middle Examination of the Allahabad University, a special examination for the students of the State Schools was held in February last, with the result that 9 students out of 14 passed.
- Judicial—Criminal. 18. During the year under report there were no cases of dalkaiti, but 3 of murder as against 1 and 14 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1 and 11, respectively.
19. The number of criminal cases investigated including those pending at the close of the year was 1,141 against 1,681, involving 3,479 persons against 3,481 in the preceding year.
- Civil. 20. The total number of civil cases disposed of during the year under report was 4,621 against 4,478 in 1902.
- Public Works Department. 21. Lieutenant Garrett, R.E., State Engineer, Alwar, proceeded on six months' leave on 16th March 1904, on account of ill-health.

Nimrana.

22. The powers exercised by the Raja of Nimrana were enhanced in criminal cases to those conferred by sections 30, 34, and 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code, *viz.*, power to try as a magistrate all offences not punishable with death and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years and of fine up to Rs. 1,000. The estate is on the whole in a very satisfactory condition and the Raja is looking after his estate in a very creditable manner.

The Nimrana Police have been amalgamated with the Alwar Police.

23. A dispensary was started here during the year.

C. G. F. FAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Political Agent, Alwar.

(7)

KOTA AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 901 A. 89-3, dated Kota, the 28th April 1904.

From—Major A. D. BANNERMAN, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kota and Jhalawar,
To—The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General
in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kota and Jhalawar Agency for the year 1903-1904.

Kota.

The rainfall measured at Kota, the head-quarters of the Agency, was 36.97 inches as against 23 inches in the previous year. The Kharif crops suffered to some extent from excessive rain in August and the outturn was below the average. On the other hand, a larger area was placed under rabi crops and a bumper harvest was confidently expected; but, although generally good except the opium, the crops suffered considerable damage in several districts through cloudy weather and rain in March accompanied by a severe hailstorm.

2. The public health was on the whole good.

3. The medals granted to His Highness the Maharao and to certain of his Sardars in commemoration of the Delhi Coronation Darbar of 1903 were presented to the recipients at a Darbar held at Kota on the 26th June 1903 in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

4. The State was visited in January 1904 by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and by His Highness the Rao of Cutch in March 1904.

5. His Highness the Maharao attended the Conference on Chiefs' Colleges held at Ajmer in the middle of March 1904.

6. The revenue and expenditure for 1902-1903 (Sambat 1959) and estimate for 1903-1904 (Sambat 1960) are given below :—

Heads.	Estimate for 1902— 1903, Sambat 1959.	Actuals for 1902— 1903, Sambat 1959.	Estimate for 1903— 1904, Sambat 1960.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	10,18,603	10,18,603	12,97,324
<i>Receipts.</i>			
1. Ordinary	29,25,000	35,68,166	31,11,175
2. Extraordinary . . . . .	.....	91,144	.....
Total receipts	29,25,000	36,59,310	31,11,175
GRAND TOTAL	39,43,603	46,77,913	44,08,499

Heads.	Estimate for 1902-1903, Sambat 1959.	Actuals for 1902-1903, Sambat 1959.	Estimate for 1903-1904, Sambat 1960.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
1. Ordinary	25,71,436	25,13,046	25,41,936
2. Extraordinary . . . . .	.....	8,67,543	.....
Total expenditure	25,71,436	33,80,589	25,41,936
Closing balance	13,72,167	12,97,324	18,66,563
GRAND TOTAL	39,43,603	46,77,913	44,08,499

7. The increase in the receipts over the estimate of over six lakhs was due to the excellent harvests in 1902-1903 and to the consequent revival of trade. The extraordinary expenditure was incurred mainly over the Delhi Darbar and Viceregal visit and the repayment to the Gwalior Darbar of outstanding charges in connection with the construction of the Kota section of the Bina-Baran Railway. The year was a very prosperous one, and the State was able to devote over four and a half lakhs to the liquidation of the State debts.

Land Revenue
Administration.

8. Special concessions have been offered to attract outsiders belonging to the cultivating classes to settle in the Kishanganj Nizamat where there are large breadths of excellent soil awaiting cultivation. A considerable area has been taken up and the arrangements made by the Revenue Department give promise of success.

Forests.

9. The demarcation of the forests has progressed and efforts have been made by cutting broad fire lines to protect the forests from fires. The strong winds, however, which blow throughout the hot weather, carry sparks far when once a fire has started and the efforts made have not so far met with any general success. With a view to the improvement of fodder certain forest areas aggregating 18 square miles, which contain extensive grass lands, were closed to grazing and an official of the Forest Department was deputed to the Allahabad Grass Farm to undergo a course of training in the cultivation and storage of fodder.

Public Works
Department.

10. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 2,15,711 and the allotment for the year 1903-1904 was Rs. 2,27,777. The detailed report of the State Engineer has been forwarded separately as usual. The Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, Rajputana, visited the State in February, but his report has not yet been received.

Judicial Civil
suits.

11. The numbers of cases pending, instituted, and disposed of in the Civil Court were respectively 159, 1,774, and 1,780 against 200, 1,416, and 1,457 last year, leaving 153 pending on the 31st March 1904. The figures for the Appellate Court were 23, 453, and 462 against 63, 473, and 456, leaving 14 pending on the 31st March 1904.

Criminal.

12. Eight hundred and fifty-six offences were committed during the year against 1,088 in the previous year, 1,106 persons were arrested, of whom 482 were convicted and 9 were under trial. Property to the value of Rs. 19,551 and 361 head of cattle were reported to have been stolen of which property to the value of Rs. 4,627 and 208 head of cattle were recovered. There were only 4 cases of dakaity against 11 in the previous year. There was a further decrease in the number of cattle and other thefts, the figures being 46 and 146 respectively against 57 and 182 the previous year.

Education.

13. The average daily attendance at the 36 schools in the State was 1,320 as compared with 1,247 last year. Five boys were sent up from the Noble, and High Schools at the capital for the Rajputana Middle Examination and four were successful. Four boys were also sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, held on the 14th March 1904, but the result is not yet known. During the cold weather tour the Political Agent, with His

Highness the Maharao and the Diwan, inspected 19 of the village schools. A useful elementary education is imparted at these institutions, but the pupils belong almost entirely to the Brahman and Bannia castes; only a few boys of the main agricultural classes such as Dhakurs, Malis, and Minas were found to attend these schools.

14. The long standing dispute between Kota and Bundi relating to navigation and ferry rights on the river Chambal where it forms the boundary between the two States, and two minor boundary cases between the important Kota fief of Indargarh and Tonk still await settlement. A portion of the Kota-Gwalior border has also to be redemarcated.

15. The final survey of the Nagda-Muttra Railway was undertaken during the year. This line when completed will traverse a considerable portion of the State, passing close to the capital, and will open up large markets, between Bombay on the south and Delhi on the north, for the surplus agricultural produce of the State.

Jhalawar.

The rainfall was above the average being nearly 42 inches for the whole State as against a normal fall of about 39 inches. It varied considerably in different districts, from over 55 inches at the Chaoni Jhalrapatan to nearly 34½ inches at Dag. The Kharif crops, maize and jwar, suffered from the heavy and continuous rain, but on the other hand, the Rabi sowings were extended largely and the spring crops, with the exception of opium which was injured by rain at the end of February and beginning of March, are good.

2. The health of the inhabitants of the State was good until October 1903, when plague was imported into Dag from the Agar district of Gwalior and spread into the adjoining tehsil of Awar. The Darbar took prompt measures to combat the disease, and the people displayed a very commendable spirit in evacuating immediately the villages attacked and in conforming without offering any obstruction to the measures adopted to eradicate the disease and prevent its spreading. So far the disease has been confined to the two tehsils mentioned, and with the advent of the hot weather has been gradually dying out.

3. Medals in commemoration of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi were presented to His Highness the Raj Rana and three of his Sirdars at a Darbar held by the Political Agent at Jhalrapatan, in June 1903.

4. The greatly regretted death of Kaka Chater Sal, father of His Highness the Raj Rana, occurred in August 1903.

5. The State was visited by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in January 1904.

6. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure for 1902-03 (Sambat 1959) and estimate for 1903-04 (Sambat 1960):—

Heads.	Estimate for 1902-03 (Sambat 1959).	Actuals for 1902-03 (Sambat 1959).	Estimate for 1903-04 (Sambat 1960).
Opening balance	2,50,000	2,61,720	1,39,382*
<i>Receipt.</i>			
1. Ordinary	4,23,300	4,85,598	4,37,050
2. Extraordinary . . . . .	...	98,272	...
Total Receipts	4,23,300	5,83,870	4,37,050
GRAND TOTAL	6,73,300	8,45,590	5,76,432

* The actual amount is here shown.

(8)

BIKANER AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 17 C., dated Abu, the 14th May 1904.

From—Major P. T. A. SPENCE, Political Agent, Bikaner,

To—C. C. WATSON, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikaner Agency for the year 1903-1904.

2. His Highness the Maharaja spent 2 months of the hot weather at Abu Notable Events. as usual.

The Delhi Coronation Darbar Gold Medal was presented to His Highness by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General at Abu on the 11th June, while silver medals were presented to Maharaj Bhairun Singh, Thakur Hari Singh and Thakur Jeoraj Singh by His Highness in a Darbar held at Bikaner in August.

In August, His Highness paid a private visit to Simla for about a week and was the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior visited Bikaner in November.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana paid an official visit to Bikaner from the 26th to the 29th November, and accepted the Maharaja's invitation to be the Honorary President of the Victoria Memorial Club, Bikaner.

In December His Highness visited Alwar at the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar.

In March His Highness proceeded to Ajmer at the invitation of the Government of India to join the Chiefs' Colleges Conference. From Ajmer His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness the Senior Maharani, visited Deolia Partabgarh.

Six Tazimi Sirdars died during the year.

3. Rao Bahadur Thakur Lal Singh of Churu, one of the members of the Administration. State Council, died in December 1903. The *personnel* of the State Council was increased by the appointment of two new members, *viz.*, Thakur Jeoraj Singh of Reri and Mr. Rustomji D. Cooper, Private Secretary to His Highness. The latter has also been appointed a Secretary in the Mahkma Khas in addition to his own duties. The new scheme of administration introduced by the Darbar in October 1902, with the approval of the Government of India continues to work satisfactorily.

4. The average rainfall for the whole State during the year was 11 inches and 56 cents against 9 inches and 11 cents in the previous year. The rainfall and crops during the year was good and up to the average.

In the month of June the rainfall was insufficient, but in July the fall was good and well distributed and ploughing and sowing operations were commenced in all the tehsils of the State. The rains continued till September, with the result that the Kharif crops yielded a good outturn, which was on the whole more than normal. Only in a few places where the crops were damaged to some extent by locusts, the produce was below the normal.

The outturn of the Rabi crops is estimated to fall below the average on account of the scanty supply of water from the Ghaggar Canals, and in non-irrigated areas for want of sufficient winter rains.

5. The prices of food grains throughout the year were easy.

6. The produce of grass and fodder was abundant during the year, and was more than sufficient for local requirements.

The people in general have taken great care this year to store the surplus produce in order to provide against emergencies.

In a few places where the moth crop was damaged by locusts, the fodder was only sufficient to meet actual requirements. A report on the progress made in extending grass preserves and in storing surplus fodder during the year will be submitted separately as usual.

Prices.

Grass and fodder.

Finances.

7. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 6,93,704-13-9 and closed with a balance of Rs. 11,75,322-11-6, showing a net increase of Rs. 4,81,617-13-9 over the surplus of the previous year (1902-03). This, however, includes an item of Rs. 1,37,365 on account of the "Neota" leviable in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja.

The total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 27,73,890-13-6, and the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 22,92,272-15-9. The ordinary receipts which amounted to Rs. 26,24,333-14-3 during the year show an increase of Rs. 3,28,163-2-5 over the actuals of the previous year, or of Rs. 3,36,983,-14-3 over the estimate of the year under report.

Railway Loan.

8. The Bikaner Darbar have paid Rs. 2,00,000 towards the liquidation of the principal of the Government loan of Rs. 12,00,000 taken by the State for the completion of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway in 1901. A sum of Rs. 1,26,378-1-0, due on account of interest up to the 1st March 1904, was also paid during the year.

Revenue Department.

9. A new Revenue officer was appointed during the year to supervise the working of the Department under the control and guidance of the Secretary for the Revenue and Financial Department, Mahkma Khas, Bikaner.

Land Revenue collections.

10. The total demand for the year, including the arrears of the past years, was Rs. 16,66,073-15-0. Of this Rs. 10,21,124-11-9 were collected up to the 31st of March.

Irrigation.

11. During the year, 10,942 acres of land were irrigated by the Ghaggar Canals for both Kharif and Rabi crops, but on account of the deficiency of the water supply, crops were raised in 5,175 acres only. The Ghaggar flood was not of much use for the Rabi cultivation as it came only as far as Pir-Kamaria, a village on the border of the Hanumangarh Tehsil.

This year a small quantity of the surplus water from the western Jamna Canal was received in 4 villages of the Bahadra Tehsil, which allowed a small area to be brought under Rabi cultivation.

Only a small quantity of water was received again this year from the Sirhind Canal, and an area of 28 bighas of Kharif crop was irrigated, but it dried for want of water.

Legislation.

12. The provisions of the Indian Post Office Act, VI of 1898, have been applied in the State with effect from the 1st March 1904.

An agreement for the extradition of criminals has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been made between the Bikaner and Faridkot States as a tentative measure.

13. Two cases of dakaiti were committed during the year. The offenders concerned were mostly residents of the Jaisalmer State, and have not yet been arrested. Property worth Rs. 1,843-10-6 was carried off, of which property to the value of Rs. 241-15-6 was subsequently recovered.

Police.

14. A police training class has recently been opened at Bikaner in connection with the Darbar High School to provide candidates for enlistment in the State Police Service.

Health. Education.

15. The general health of the public was good throughout the year.

16. This department was thoroughly reorganized by the Darbar in all its branches. His Highness the Maharaja takes a very keen interest in the education of the children of the country.

The total number of boys on the roll of the Darbar High School was 518, and the average daily attendance was 406.3, against 556 and 411.8, respectively, of the preceding year.

Two boys appeared privately for the Middle Examination at Ajmer and came out successful, and one boy of the Junior Middle class passed the Middle Examination of the Punjab.

The number of boys on the roll of the Walter Nobles School at the end of the year was 60, against 59 in the last year, and the average daily attendance was 46.66, against 35.7 in the preceding year.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, visited the Walter Nobles School in November. Mr. Martindale also presided at the distribution of prizes.

The Lady Elgin Girls' School had an average daily attendance of 74.5 against 99.6 in the past year. The number of girls at the end of the year was 140 against 150 last year.

One more district school was opened at Tibi during the year.

17. On the 30th September a fully equipped reinforcement of 49 men, Imperial Service 1 follower and 151 Bikaner camels was despatched to Somaliland. One Troops. officer and five sepoy lost their lives in the field, and one man died of disease.

In April 1903 His Highness the Maharaja offered his own services for Somaliland but no opportunity presented itself for the Government of India to take advantage of His Highness' offer.

18. The Imperial Postal Unity scheme was introduced in the Bikaner Post Office. State with effect from the 1st January 1904.

19. There were 49 estates under management at the beginning of the year— Court of Wards. 6 were taken in charge and 3 released during the year, leaving 52 under management at the close of the year. The total receipts of all the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,379-12-6, while the total expenditure, including the sums paid in liquidation of debts, was Rs. 92,759-13-9, as against Rs. 1,00,698-11-3 and Rs. 93,914-12-6, respectively.

P. T. SPENCE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bikaner.

SECTION III.

MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 547, dated the 14th May 1904.

From—C. W. WADDINGTON, Esq., M.A., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,

To—The First Assistant, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, the Annual Report of the working of the Mayo College, including a Report on the annual Examination of the College, which was conducted by myself and the College staff on April 22nd and following days.

The Staff.

2. The Staff, both English and Native, has been considerably strengthened during the year. Mr. L. Tipping, B.A. (Cantab.), whose services were lent by M. A. O. College at Aligarh, joined the staff on 13th July 1903, and Mr. F. J. Portman, B.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., joined on 18th October. Pandit Krishna Rao Lakshman Paonasker, M.A. (Calcutta), was appointed on 13th July as Mathematical and Science teacher; Pandit Bulaki Ram was appointed Shastri to the College on 14th October 1903.

Mr. H. Sherring, formerly Headmaster, was appointed Vice-Principal, with effect from 11th June 1903.

From 4th September to 13th December 1903, I was absent on leave, during which period Mr. Sherring officiated as Principal, and Mr. Tipping as Vice-Principal.

Two cricket instructors and two gymnastic instructors were also employed during the year.

The College Roll.

3. The number of boys on the College rolls at the end of the last year was 49. During the year 8 left and 47 joined the College, leaving the total at the end of this year 88.

The increase in numbers during the year may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory, and I am in hopes that almost all States in Rajputana will ere long be fairly represented at the College. Only one boy has yet joined from Mewar, and the States of Bundi, Jhalawar, and Karauli are still unrepresented. An application has been received for the admission of some boys from Karauli, and these it is hoped will join next term.

Distribution of College Roll.

4. The distribution of the College roll is now as follows :—

(a) Rajputana States—

Ajmer	4
Alwar	10
Banswara	1
Bharatpur	3
Bikaner	5
Dholpur	5
Dungarpur	2
Jaipur	13
Jaisalmer	3
Kishangarh	1
Kota	7
Marwar	4
Mewar	1
Portabgarh	3
Sirohi	2
Tonk	4
TOTAL	68

(b) Central India States—

Barwani	1
Dewas, S. B.	2
Dewas, J. B.	1
Dhar	2

Narsinghgarh	2
Panna	3
Sailana	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	14

(c) Other Provinces—

Cooch Behar	1
Hill Tipperah	2
Khairpur	1
Mysore	1
Sachin	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	6

The daily average number on the College roll has been 68·96 against 51 last year, the average number present 62·91 against 43·65, and the daily average number sick 1·15 against ·53.

5. The financial position of the College is satisfactory owing to the liberal Finance assistance afforded by the Government of India, who have met the whole cost of the English staff for the year, besides a grant of Rs. 6,500 for improvements.

A detailed statement of the income and expenditure of the College Fund for 1903-04 is given in Annexure A.

The following is a condensed statement:—

	R	a.	p.
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1903	9,977	3	8
Receipts during the year (including arrears)	42,175	11	10
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	52,152	15	6
Expenditure during the year	44,092	3	1
	<hr/>		
Balance in the Ajmer Treasury on 31st March 1904	8,060	12	5

6. The scheme for connecting the Mayo College with the Municipal main Water-supply from Foy Sagar was finally sanctioned in July 1903. The work was commenced by the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, Rao Babadur Pandit Sham Nath, in October, and completed in November 1903. The cost of extending the main to the College boundary, amounting to Rs. 15,839-4-0, was met by the Ajmer Municipality. The cost of pipes, connections and meters within the College Park amounted to Rs. 13,105; of this sum Rs. 9,820-12-0 are paid from College Funds, and Rs. 3,284-4-0 by the nine States whose boarding-houses have been supplied with water. The scheme includes also a dhobi's ghât for the use of the College, the waste water of which will be utilised for irrigating the College garden. The yearly recurring deficiency of water in the College owing to the drying up of the wells had been for a long time a source of great inconvenience and a grave danger to health, and the introduction of an ample supply of pure water is an advantage which requires no comment. The effect of the water-supply upon the College Park and gardens has been striking. Prizes were offered for the best garden among the boarding-houses, with good results; and at the Ajmer Flower Show in February 1904, the College gardens secured a fair number of prizes. Some of the boys evince a taste for gardening, which I hope will become more general.

By agreement with the Ajmer Municipality a concession rate of 5 annas per 1,000 gallons for water supplied to the College has been fixed for a period of 5 years. A reduction in the establishment of bhisties amounting in all to Rs. 2,158 per annum has been effected, and it is anticipated that this saving will approximately cover the cost of water from the main.

7. Other improvements which have been carried out or projected during the year may be briefly mentioned.

The new cricket ground in the centre of the College Park has been levelled. Adjoining the cricket ground six new lawn tennis courts, protected by iron and bamboo screens, have been made. These have been in regular use since October, and have been greatly appreciated.

Of the grant of Rs. 1,000 for the Mounted Cadet Corps, Rs. 185-13-9 have been expended on making a new riding ground and riding schools, leaving a balance of Rs. 814-2-3 for equipment.

The following generous offers of assistance to the College have been received from Chiefs.

Additions to Alwar Residence.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar marked the occasion of his installation in December by an offer to increase the accommodation of the Alwar boarding-house at the College by adding 12 quarters and two common rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,567. The work was taken in hand in January 1904, and will be completed before the monsoon.

Cricket Pavilion.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner on the occasion of the Conference on Chiefs' Colleges in March offered to present the College with a cricket pavilion, which is a great desideratum. It is proposed to erect the pavilion in a style in keeping with the fine buildings in the Park upon the west side of the new cricket ground, and to connect it with the College main building by an approach road.

Additions to Jaipur Residence.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur has offered to increase the accommodation of the Jaipur House, which now contains 9 quarters for boys. Plans and estimates for an extension of the building are being prepared by the Jaipur State Engineer.

His Highness the Maharao of Kota has endowed the College Temple by the gift of a piece of land of the value of nearly Rs. 1,100.

Repair of Racquet Court.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has presented Rs. 1,000 towards the repair of the College racquet court, which had been unused for some years. The court will be ready for use next term.

Equipment of Laboratory.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who attended the College Conference in March, offered to equip the College laboratory with all necessary apparatus for the course of Science which it is proposed to include in the new curriculum.

Prize endowment.

His Highness the Nawab of Baoni, who visited the College in January, presented Rs. 500 to be invested for an annual prize of books.

Riding Instructor.

Finally, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has placed at the service of the College, free of expense, for a period of three years, a mounted Risaldar of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry specially selected to act as riding instructor.

Additional Class rooms and Laboratory.

8. *Requirements.*—The most pressing requirements of the College at the present time are, I think, increased accommodation for the classes and a Scientific Laboratory. During the past year two classes have had to be located in the Central Hall (which also serves as an office for the Principal), and three classes in the largest of the class rooms. A room in the Ajmer House, at a considerable distance from the main building, has been utilised as a Science room. Offices for the College clerks and the Public Works Overseer are formed by blocking off portions of the passage connecting the north and south wings. The over-crowding and inconvenience entailed by these arrangements have rendered teaching difficult and placed the staff as well as the boys at a disadvantage.

An annexe comprising all the additional accommodation required would entail a considerable outlay, for which I trust that the assistance of the Government of India may be secured. Definite proposals have been submitted to the Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges for his consideration and will, I hope, shortly receive the consideration of Government.

Residences for English Masters.

Two separate residences are required for the English Assistant Masters, one for each group of houses.

School Work and Annual Examination.

9. I now turn to the internal working of the College during the year. Pending the introduction of the special curriculum for the Chiefs' Colleges, the highest class read the Entrance Course of the Allahabad University. Algebra, Euclid, and Mensuration were therefore re-introduced in the first three classes. Science, which had been omitted from the course in the previous year, was again taught in all classes, except the Entrance Class: Paul Berts' first year of Scientific Knowledge and an Agricultural Primer in the Vernacular being read in the lower classes, text-books on Physics and Chemistry, combined with practical experiments, in the higher. Sanskrit and Persian were also re-introduced in the first three classes, Hindi and Urdu being taught simultaneously in the lower classes. For classes I and II, Law and Political Economy, were special subjects. English, History and Geography, Vernacular, and Arithmetic were subjects common to all classes.

As the Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges was unable to examine the College this year, the Annual Examination was conducted, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, by myself and the College staff, aided in one subject by Professor B. K. Thakur of the Government College, Ajmer.

The Entrance class was examined, as far as possible, according to the standard of the University Entrance examination; this examination and that of the three next classes being conducted by means of written papers, with an oral examination, that of the lower classes being mainly *viva voce*. The examination was exhaustive, including all subjects which had been taught during the year, and lasted for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days. Seventy-nine students out of 88 on the rolls were present at the examination. Altogether 57 out of 79 passed in all subjects, the percentage of passes thus being 72.1. Of the 22 who failed to pass, 9 failed in one subject only, and a large proportion of those who failed had only been in the College for a few months.

From these results, and also from my own examination of all the classes, I venture to think that the examination gives proof of much more real and serious interest in work and of very considerable progress. The standard of English Composition and the power of expression in the Entrance class were in my opinion higher than that of the average successful candidate at the School Final or Matriculation examination, while in other subjects the knowledge shown was satisfactory.

10. The curriculum for next year has been framed in accordance with Curriculum for the carefully considered scheme approved by the Conference on Chiefs' Colleges 1904-05. in March last. It will lead up to an examination to be held in March-April 1905 by the Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges under the directions of Government; and this examination, it is hoped, will confer a diploma which will be recognised by the Universities of India as equivalent to their Entrance examinations, and will entitle its holder to proceed at once to the higher University examinations. For those whose education will end with their College career, there will be an alternative course which will include the special subjects of Law, Land Revenue and Political Economy. Science, which will be taught both theoretically and practically, will be alternative, in the higher classes, with a classical language. Drawing will be taught in all classes.

11. In my last year's Report, I drew attention to the significance of Age. the table of ages and length of residence. The late age at which many boys have been sent to the College has prejudiced both their own chances of progress and the class of younger boys with whom they have to work. I am glad to say that the greater number of recruits sent this year have been either young or sufficiently educated to take their places with their contemporaries. The majority of old and backward boys will now be withdrawn; and next year I anticipate that there will be a more general correspondence between age and educational standard.

12. The table of attendance shows improvement this year. Cases of Attendance. irregularity, however, continue to occur, to the detriment of classwork; and this matter, which I laid among others before the Conference on Chiefs' Colleges in March will, I hope, be among the first to be dealt with by the Managing Committee of Chiefs and Political Officers which the Conference proposed to institute.

13. To turn to the out-door life of the College, a regular system has been Out-door life. followed, comprising riding, gymnastics, and cricket practice by turns in the morning, with games of various kinds in the evening. More difficult gymnastics have been confined to the elder boys, while dumb-bells, Indian clubs and physical drill have been taught to all. The influx of recruits during the year, some of whom were elder boys, greatly strengthened the College teams at cricket and foot-ball.

House matches have been introduced at foot-ball and tennis and have produced spirited contests. I propose to institute house matches at cricket and racquets next year, with challenge cups for all inter-house competitions.

The new riding ground includes an exercising track of half a mile circuit, with jumps, and two riding schools. Riding has been taught to three divisions, and the elements of military drill to a smaller number. These will be put into uniform next term and a cadet corps formed with officers appointed from among the boys.

Boarding-houses.

14. The boarding-houses have been divided into two groups (excluding the Jaipur House) supervised by the resident English masters, who have been temporarily quartered, with the consent of the States, in the Jhalawar and Bikaner Houses. The Jaipur House, which is isolated, has been under the charge of the Vice-Principal.

Monitors.

Under the English masters, the native Motamids have been responsible for the order of the boarding-houses at all times, and for the conduct of the morning and evening preparation hours. In this connection mention may be made of the system of College monitors which has been introduced this year with promising results. Twelve boys selected for their character and position were nominated to these posts.

Scales of Expenditure.

In the internal economy of the boarding-houses there has been a general tendency towards reduction of private expenditure. A system is being gradually introduced by which the boys' expenses are checked and supervised by the College, and it seems desirable that this should be made the rule in all cases.

Common Messing.

It is generally admitted that while common messing should be encouraged it cannot be made compulsory, and on the whole there is a tendency towards its adoption within the limits of the boarding-houses.

Religious instruction.

15. A well-qualified Shastri has been employed in imparting religious instruction. A Hafiz attached to the Tonk boarding-house gives religious instruction daily to the Mohamedan Sardars.

The question of religious instruction was very carefully considered by the Chiefs at the College Conference, and their recommendations, which will receive the fullest support from the College, will, it is hoped, be carried out both by parents and by the States which maintain boarding-houses.

Health.

16. The health of the boys has on the whole been excellent. The College is much indebted in this matter to its Medical Officer, Major H. R. Woolbert, who has given every case of sickness his unremitting and careful attention. Three serious cases have occurred during the year, all of which terminated in complete recovery.

Noteworthy events.

17. Among the noteworthy events of the year may be mentioned the annual prize-giving, held in August 1903, at which the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General kindly presided, and delivered an encouraging address; and the Conference on Chiefs' Colleges, held at the Residency, Ajmer, in March 1904. The proceedings of the Conference are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and I do not propose to dwell upon them here further than to express by conviction that they will have a far-reaching and beneficial effect upon the future of the College. The interest which the Chiefs have so markedly evinced in the welfare of the College, and which will, I hope, shortly result in the formation of an Old Boys' Club with an annual gathering at Ajmer, is the brightest augury for the success of the College, which must always depend to the greatest extent, whatever may be the efforts of the College staff and the Political Officers, upon the support and sympathy of the Chiefs themselves.

The College year closed, after the Annual Examination, with athletic sports. On the last day of term the whole College assembled in the Hall, when the results of the examination were announced, promotions and prizes awarded, and an address delivered by the Principal.

Conclusion.

18. Only one case of serious misconduct has to be noted, and except for a few cases of idleness and irregularity of attendance the general behaviour of the boys has given no cause for dissatisfaction, and I believe that a healthy and manly tone has everywhere prevailed. In this most important matter, as well as in the progress and improvement which I think are observable both in the class-rooms and in the play-ground, I must acknowledge, however inadequately, the debt which the College owes to my colleagues of the English staff, and also to the Native teachers and Motamids who have afforded me active and unremitting support.

The clerical staff of the College, which has been very hard-worked, has been assiduous in its labours.

C. W. WADDINGTON,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE A.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 1903-04.

RECEIPTS.	Estimated receipts, 1903-04.	Actual receipts, 1903-04.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated expenditure, 1903-04.	Actual expenditure, 1903-04.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to Rs. 7,31,200.	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	Salaries and Establishment.		
			Headmaster	1,704 0 0	1,704 4 10
			Allowance to Headmaster for teaching Drawing.	333 0 0	333 5 4
TOTAL .	25,488 2 0	25,488 2 0	Exchange Compensation Allowance to Headmaster.	107 0 0	106 9 0
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			Master and Teachers .	9,315 0 0	9,064 13 5
From Udaipur	1,167 13 9	1,187 13 9	Personal Allowance to Head Pundit and Head Montri.	320 0 0	320 0 0
" Jaipur	1,481 13 3	1,450 0 0	Shastri	300 0 0	234 10 9
" Bikaner	593 15 0	593 15 0	Drill Masters	960 0 0	960 0 0
" Bharatpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	Cricketer Coaches . .	340 0 0	337 0 0
" Karanli	178 3 0	178 3 0	Clerks	1,260 0 0	1,257 8 0
" Alwar	415 12 0	415 0 0	Establishment engaged in the office of Comptroller, India Treasuries, for audit of accounts.	300 0 0	303 0 0
" Tonk	59 6 3	59 6 3	Servants	1,291 0 0	1,286 5 1
" Sirahi	59 6 3	...	Conservancy Establishment.	780 0 0	778 8 9
" Partabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	Garden Establishment .	1,700 0 0	1,590 13 3
" Jaisalmer	36 0 0	36 0 0	Book and Play Establishment.	940 0 0	923 8 2
Book, Play and Medical Fund Subscriptions.	4,500 0 0	3,900 0 0	Medical Establishment .	560 0 0	562 0 0
Drawing Class Fees	450 0 0	460 0 0	Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant.	300 0 0	300 0 0
TOTAL .	2,683 1 0	8,993 1 6	Allowance to Medical Officer.	600 0 0	600 0 0
Miscellaneous.			Police Guard	455 0 0	454 8 0
Conservancy and Garden Produce.	1,200 0 0	1,072 15 4	TOTAL .	21,565 0 0	21,121 14 7
Other Receipts	100 0 0	62 7 0	Contingent Charges.		
TOTAL .	1,300 0 0	1,135 6 4	Stationery	200 0 0	197 3 3
Contributions from Native States on account of cost of connecting Boarding-houses with Foy Sagar Water-supply system.			Purchase and Repairs of Furniture.	100 0 0	68 1 6
From Jodhpur . . . .	...	442 12 0	Conservancy	1,350 0 0	200 14 0
" Bikaner . . . .	...	430 12 0	Garden	3,000 0 0	536 8 4
" Alwar . . . .	...	227 0 0	Book and Play Stores .	400 0 0	2,451 2 1
" Kota . . . .	...	282 12 0	Medical Stores	444 0 0	313 14 0
" Bharatpur . . . .	...	176 0 0	Library	1,050 0 0	339 7 4
" Tonk . . . .	...	326 12 0	Pension and Absentee Charges.	400 0 0	448 5 2
" Jhalawar . . . .	...	563 12 0	Miscellaneous	1,115 3 10	399 11 0
TOTAL .	...	2,449 12 0	Prizes and Rewards . .	125 0 0	14 8 0
From Government on account of refund of Pay, Exchange Compensation allowance, and Pension Contribution of Principal for March, April and May.	...	4,109 6 0	Travelling Allowance .	800 0 0	800 0 0
GRAND TOTAL .	36,476 3 0	42,175 11 10	Gratuity to Teachers .	7,884 0 0	7,039 14 6
			TOTAL .	23,449 0 0	44,092 8 1
			Water-supply scheme .	...	11,821 0 0
			Principal's Pay, Exchange Compensation allowance and Pension contribution for March, April and May.	...	4,109 6 0
			GRAND TOTAL .	23,449 0 0	44,092 8 1

ANNEXURE B.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Daily Routine, 1903-04.

Morning bells 6-15, 6-45 and 7 A.M.

Roll-call, 7 A.M., taken by the College Monitors. } Subject to alteration
Morning exercise 7—7-30 A.M. } according to season.

8—9 A.M.—Preparation hour in the boarding-houses under the supervision of the Motamids. Boys who obtain the special permission of their house-master, prepare their lessons in their own rooms. Others sit in the house common room with the Motamid.

9—10 A.M.—Hour for bath and breakfast.

SCHOOL HOURS.

Mondays	{	Morning School, 10 A.M.—1 P.M.
Tuesdays		Afternoon School, 2—4 P.M.
Thursdays		Lessons of 1 hour each.
Fridays		1—2 P.M. Recess hour.

Wednesdays	{	School 10 A.M.—1-30 P.M. Lessons (1) 10—10-45,
Saturdays		(2) 10-45—11-30, (3) 11-30—12-15, (4) 12-15—1, (5) 1—1-30.

Evening games, 4-30 to 6-30 P.M., except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when they are from 3—6 P.M.

Dismissal bell at 6, when all boys return straight to their houses.

6—7-30 P.M.—Dinner hour.

7-30—8-30 P.M.—Evening preparation under the same conditions as in the morning.

The marks given in the class are added up at the close of each week and announced by the Principle to all classes in the College Hall, each boy taking his place in the order of merit for the week.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The College Shastri visits each of the boarding-houses in turn between 8 and 9 every morning for private religious instruction, and from 9-30 to 10 A.M. instructs each class twice a week in the College building.

On Sunday from 3 to 4 P.M. the Shastri delivers a lecture, attended by all boys and Motamids in the College Hall, and afterwards accompanies them to the College temple.

Books taught.—Vishnu Sahasra Nam, and Sandhya.

A Hafiz is attached to the Tonk boarding-house.

SECTION IV.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2985 A. R. I., dated Ajmer, the 21st May 1904.

From—W. T. VAN SOMEREN, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana Circle,

To—The First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honor to furnish the Review for the year 1903-04 on the operations of the Post Office in the Rajputana portion of the Rajputana Postal Circle.

The administration of the circle was held by me throughout the year. Postal develop-

2. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The total number of permanent post offices open on 31st March 1904 in the Rajputana portion of this circle was 340, viz., 11 Head offices, 73 Sub-offices and 256 Branch offices, as against 327, viz., 10 Head, 73 Sub and 244 Branch offices, on 31st March 1903. The increase is mainly due to the opening of new post offices in consequence of the Bikaner State having accepted Postal unity with effect from 1st January 1904.

3. *Letter Boxes.*—During the year 31 letter boxes were opened and 7 closed showing a net increase of 24.

Two hundred and fifty-eight letter boxes were open in the Rajputana portion of this circle, on 31st March 1904, as against 243, on 31st March 1903.

4. *Mail Lines.*—Several mail lines were opened in connection with the Postal Unity scheme with the Bikaner State.

5. *Postal Unity.*—The Bikaner State accepted Postal Unity with effect from 1st January 1904 and 8 Imperial Post offices were opened in connection therewith.

6. *Enumeration of articles delivered.*—The following is a comparative statement of the enumeration of articles that were sent out for delivery by post offices in the Rajputana portion of this circle and of money orders issued and paid :—

	Letter mail articles.	Parcel mail articles.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1902-03 . .	12,409,660	97,949	2,12,311	41,29,684	2,16,017	59,18,178
1903-04 . .	12,945,090	1,18,598	2,33,712	49,32,276	2,32,141	64,51,021
Difference . .	+5,35,430	+20,649	+21,401	+8,52,592	+16,124	+5,32,843

7. *Insured and value payable articles and ordinary parcels posted.*—The following table gives a comparison for the year under review with the preceding year of insured and value payable articles posted at offices in this circle :—

	Insured Articles.	Value of insured articles.	Value payable articles.	Amount specified for recovery.	Ordinary parcels registered.	Ordinary parcels unregistered.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	No.
1902-03 . .	20,404	58,54,521	11,547	2,14,511	34,905	6,706
1903-04 . .	20,370	56,63,442	14,541	2,67,748	37,325	8,328
Difference . .	-34	-1,91,079	+2,994	+53,237	+2,420	+1,622

8. *Highway robberies.*—There was one case only of high way robbery of mails during the year under review.

9. *Salt.*—The number of offices authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôt at Sambhar and Pachbadra was revised and the postal commission on the value of indents was reduced from 8 annas to 2 annas per cent., subject to a minimum of 10 annas on each indent with effect from 1st July 1903. Nine post offices in Rajputana received indents for salt.

10. *Quinine.*—The sale of quinine at post offices in Rajputana during the year under review and for the preceding year is shown comparatively in the following statement:—

1902-03	26,047 five grain powders.
1903-04	63,931, " " "

11. *Postal Telegraph.*—There were 49 permanent combined offices existing on 31st March 1904 as against 44 on 31st March 1903. These 49 permanent combined offices received 1,22,569 and sent 1,05,275 messages yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs. 73,072-14-0 as against 1,04,470 messages received and 90,699 sent yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs. 71,703-14-0 in the previous year.

The number of post offices in the Rajputana portion of this circle at which telegrams were booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire was 133.

These offices booked 4,961 messages representing a revenue of Rs. 3,813-12.

12. *Tours.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India visited Rajputana in the beginning of December 1903, and His Excellency's tour extended over nearly seven days and was confined to Alwar and Bharatpur.

Special arrangements were made for despatch and delivery of His Excellency's mails and a camp post office was opened at Alwar.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy during his tour and no separate arrangements were made for the delivery of his mails, but on the occasion of his usual cold weather tour, which lasted from 25th November 1903 to 23rd March 1904, a camp post office accompanied the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General throughout his tour.

13. *Temporary post office.*—A temporary post office was opened at the Railway Volunteer Camp at Ajmer from 24th to 30th January 1904, both days inclusive.

14. *Theft by postal servants.*—There were five cases of thefts by postal servants during the year under review as against 2 in the preceding year.

15. *Frauds in connection with postage stamps.*—During the year under review there were 12 cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps, as against 16 in the preceding year.

16. *Burglaries.*—There were two cases of burglary during the year under review.

18. *Concluding remarks.*—As in past years, I have the pleasure to record that the relations of the Department with the various Durbars continued of the same cordial character.

W. T. VANSOMEREN,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

SECTION V.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

The total outlay on Public Works carried out through the agency of the Imperial Public Works Department, inclusive of expenditure on Imperial Military Works in Rajputana and Central India and exclusive of that on irrigation in Ajmer-Merwara amounted to Rs. 4,92,340, as compared with Rs. 4,56,805 in the previous year.

2. The total outlay on Public Works in Native States amounted to Rs. 34,47,012, as compared with Rs. 36,01,517 in the previous year.

IMPERIAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

3. The details of expenditure in the Imperial Public Works Department are as under:—

Head of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Works	2,30,000	2,14,871
Military	1,20,000	1,04,756
33.—Famine Relief	1,09,000	1,06,230
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	39,882	30,854
Incorporated Local Funds	42,972	35,629
Contributions		
TOTAL	5,41,854	4,92,340

4. *Civil Works*.—The principal works undertaken or completed during the year were:—

(i) *Civil Buildings*.

(a) New boarding-house for the Government College at Ajmer in progress.

	Rs.
Estimate	16,587
Expenditure	9,679

(b) Constructing bathing platforms in the Ajmer Jail: completed. Cost Rs. 4,799, of which Rs. 2,515 was spent during the year.

(c) Extension of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Nasirabad, cost Rs. 2,258.

(d) Dismantling enclosure wall and providing iron grating window for the inner circle, Ajmer Jail, cost Rs. 2,196.

(e) Additions and alterations to Agency, Chaprasi Lines, Abu, cost Rs. 2,245.

(f) Projects were worked out for the following new buildings and some materials collected:—

(i) Additions and alterations to the Agency Office at Abu.

(ii) A Circuit House at Deoli.

(iii) Quarters for the Agency Surgeon at Deoli.

(iv) Residence and Court House for the Assistant Commissioner at Beawar.

- (g) The restoration of the archæological buildings on the Anasagar Bund at Ajmer was completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,945, of which Rs. 2,791 was expended during the year.

(ii) *Communications.*

- (a) Survey of an important diversion on the Abu Cart Road was in progress.
- (b) Additions and alterations to the Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow at Ajmer completed at a cost of Rs. 3,027.
- (c) Providing parapet walls, buttresses and platforms on the Abu Cart Road, cost Rs. 6,865.
- (d) Improving the gradients of certain roads at Abu, cost Rs. 2,750.
- (e) Regrading and metalling the road from the Abu Post Office to Oria Road, cost Rs. 2,189.
- (f) An estimate of Rs. 6,720 was sanctioned for sinking 5 new wells along the Abu Cart Road and work commenced.

5. *Military Works.*—(i) The Regimental Hospital at Brinpura was reroofed at a cost of Rs. 7,647, of which Rs. 4,953 was expended during the year.

(ii) European Infantry Barracks Nos. 10, 20, 23, and 24 at Deesa were dismantled during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,588. Materials brought on to stock and sold or used as opportunity offers.

6. *Protective Irrigation Works.*—Investigations of the Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana were continued throughout the year under the guidance of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., Consulting Engineer for Irrigation in Rajputana, and the cost of the operations was borne by the Imperial grant under "35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works." About 66 per cent. of the work has been done and the remainder will, it is expected, be completed in 1904-1905.

7. Eight Native States, *viz.*, Jaipur, Marwar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Kota, Jhalawar and Bikaner undertook or will undertake their Irrigation Works surveys and reconnaissances in this connection through their own engineers and at their own cost.

8. In 12 Native States, *viz.*, Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh, Khushalgarh, Karauli, Kishengarh, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Tonk, Bundi and Shahpura, these surveys and reconnaissances were carried out by the Superintending Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, Rajputana, assisted by a special staff.

9. In Ajmer-Merwara surveys of existing tanks and gauging of river discharges were conducted by the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, under the direction of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India.

10. The services of the Consulting Engineer were utilized by all the Native States in Rajputana for the inspection of sites and for advice on projects brought to his notice. He visited Jaipur, Alwar, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Bharatpur, Kota, Bundi, Kishengarh, Tonk and will visit during 1904-1905 the States of Bikaner, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Banswara, Khushalgarh. The Consulting Engineer has submitted reports on the existing irrigation works, and on the prospects of new ones in each of the marginally noted eight Native States. These reports as issued have been sent by the Local Administration to the States concerned and also to the Government of India. Similar reports for the remaining 4 States* are in the press.

Marwar,
Dholpur, Mewar,
Shahpura,
Jaipur, Alwar,
Jhalawar,
Sirohi.

*Bharatpur,
Kota, Bundi,
Kishengarh.

11. Some irrigation projects proposed by the Jaisalmer Darbar were referred to the Consulting Engineer and his advice obtained upon them.

12. A complete investigation of the irrigation possibilities of Karauli State was made in 1885 by Mr. Housden, Executive Engineer, and the results carefully recorded. A further investigation is consequently reported to be unnecessary. Mr. Housden's report and the inspection notes made in turn by Major Gordon Cumming, R. E., and Mr. Gatherer, Superintending Engineers of Rajputana, are being printed together with a note by the Consulting Engineer.

13. *Istimrari area in the Ajmer District.*—The Superintending Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, toured over this area in the cold weather and his report is under preparation.

14. A long standing dispute between the Alwar and Bharatpur States regarding the waters of the Ruparel river was referred to the Consulting Engineer for opinion. During the summer recess he epitomised and indexed all the original correspondence on the subject, which, together with his notes and suggestions, has been printed. The Government of India have since been addressed on the subject of future action to be taken in the matter.

15. A detailed report of the operations undertaken and completed by the Protective Irrigation Works, Special Establishment, in Rajputana up to date is being printed for the information of the Government of India.

16. *Local Funds.*—The construction of a new Dāk Bungalow at Kekri was commenced.

17. *Contributions.*—The principal works in hand were:—

- (a) Adams Memorial Hospital at Abu. Main building practically completed. Estimate Rs. 13,807. Expenditure during year Rs. 8,110.
- (b) Extension by the Ajmer Municipality of the Foy Sagar water-supply to the Mayo College, Ajmer. Work completed at a cost of Rs. 11,332.
- (c) Laying of the distribution pipes for the above by the Mayo College. Funds within the College limits, complete at a cost of Rs. 8,746.

18. *Native States*.—The following statement shows the detail of expenditure incurred on public works during 1903-1904 in each Native State:—

Statement Showing the expenditure on Public Works of Rajputana during 1903-1904.

Head of Service.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Bikaner.	Bharatpur.	Alwar.	Dholpur.	Kota.	Karanli.	Jhalawar.	Mewar.	Kishengarh.	Bundi.	Tonk.	Shahpura.	Sirohi.	GRAND TOTAL
I.—MILITARY—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	...	2,362	3,151	8,347	5,975	8,850	288	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	...	...
Repairs	...	1,565	870	12,414	16,601	1,331	168	...	...	...	...	3,994	457	...	...	...
II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS—																
Original works	598	30,631	82,023	1,42,782	1,00,391	68,825	39,062	367	8,494	43,078	8,387	...	22,786	...	7,933	...
Repairs	3,790	25,632	16,261	70,956	77,653	23,323	13,650	1,270	4,389	38,945	8,306	16,230	4,981	770	931	...
III.—COMMUNICATIONS—																
Original works	4,893	24,708	1,913	12,952	29,238	10,055	8,998	20	138	...	193	1,086	9,117	855	...	...
Repairs	1,31,220	7,855	9,229	51,726	24,774	4,744	33,780	1,553	4,805	13,589	2,731	4,248	1,353	560	277	...
IV.—IRRIGATION—																
Original works	2,14,399	69,616	...	44,153	1,33,669	65,651	24,252	...	12,435	15,188	40,808	...	...	1,400	3,207	...
Repairs	...	10,012	...	30,170	3,183	1,666	7,876	...	1,280	2,871	4,737	703	...	3,080	2,533	...
V.—MISCELLANEOUS	2,98,206	13,650	30,152	1,11,202	40,155	26,009	23,648	...	124	55,882	1,765	12	488	13,814	...	...
VI.—ESTABLISHMENT	78,547	20,346	11,437	55,967	37,594	23,120	34,277	2,628	7,965	16,052	2,902	1,008	2,992	1,679	391	...
VII.—RAILWAYS—																
Capital outlay	...	2,02,051	1,58,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,658	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintenance	2,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—COLLIERY—																
Capital expenditure	...	...	4,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—FAMINE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR 1903-1904	7,34,583	4,98,468*	3,18,810*	5,40,699	4,69,223	2,32,574	1,85,999	5,838	39,630	3,35,263	70,462	26,731	42,455	21,146	15,271	34,47,012
As compared with total for previous year, 1902-1903.	7,97,059	3,24,598	5,80,528	5,06,496	4,67,415	1,53,212	2,15,711	8,334	45,534	3,23,102	77,903	35,414	28,823	17,843	30,151	36,01,517
Percentage of establishment on total expenditure for 1903-1904.	10.6	4.9	3.6	10.3	8.0	9.9	18.4	45.00	20.00	4.8	4.1	3.7	7.0	7.8	2.5	...
Percentage of establishment on total expenditure for previous year, 1902-1903.	8.28	5.2	1.5	16.2	9.6	16.0	10.0	164.6	18.89	5.24	4.0	2.39	15.9	12.2	1.73	...

* Excludes working expenses on railway and colliery.
Note.—Jaisalmer State sent in no Return.

19. *Jaipur*.—Of the total expenditure of Rs. 7,34,583 the sum of Rs. 2,14,399 was expended on irrigation works and repairs. Work was in progress on the following principal irrigation projects :—

Project.	Amount sanctioned.	Expenditure during 1903-1904.	Expenditure to end of 1903-1904.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramgarh Crosthwaite Sagar	5,64,579	27,699	5,02,304
Bhairon Sagar at Chaksu	1,74,883	21,322	1,70,841
Sainthal Sagar	1,72,840	4,826	1,65,344
Bund Sheodoongri near Chaksu	65,465	5,393	58,721
Canal from Mahashi river near Etagoi to Chaparwara Sagar.	64,460	18,965	53,175
Bund Hingonia	30,853	8,477	24,073

The average return on the Capital outlay of Rs. 58,16,589 on 201 irrigation works was 4·72 per cent., a per centage lower than normal, owing to deficient rainfall in the previous year, which was 4·81 inches below the average.

20. Work on the construction of the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhupur Railway remained in abeyance for want of funds.

21. *Marwar*.—Total expenditure Rs. 4,08,468 exclusive of working expenses on the Jodhpur State Railway.

The Jograwas bund which was breached by the heavy floods of the monsoon was nearly completed. Two new irrigation projects estimated to cost respectively one and five lakhs were investigated. Reckoning the income derived from the irrigation of 4 tanks of Marwar at the moderate rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per bigha, they have yielded an income, during the year, of 1½ lakhs to the State, in addition to the advantage resulting from percolation.

Railways.—Capital expenditure of Rs. 2,02,051 was incurred in the purchase of rolling stock and for providing electric light in trains.

The net return on the Capital expenditure on the Jodhpur State Railway was 7·76 per cent.

22. *Bikaner*.—Total expenditure Rs. 3,18,840 exclusive of working expenses on the Bikaner State Railway.

A Capital expenditure of Rs. 1,58,834 was incurred on the railway. The net return on the total outlay was 5·87 per cent.

The Palana Colliery returned, during the year, a net percentage of 55·82 on the whole Capital expenditure of Rs. 1,01,337. There was a considerable rise in the sale of Palana coal due to consumption on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, increased demand in the State Public Works Department and to private consumption chiefly in the Punjab.

The management of the Ghaggar Canals remained under the Punjab Irrigation Department throughout the year.

The Bikaner Darbar having recently obtained the loan of the services of Mr. Standley from the United Provinces Irrigation Department as State Engineer assumed control of their section of the Canal in April 1904.

23. *Bharatpur*.—Total expenditure Rs. 5,40,699. No addition was made during the year to the existing 152 irrigation works. The Ajan Bund was improved and made additionally secure at an outlay of Rs. 26,636.

The State obtained a gold medal at the Indian Art Exhibition at Delhi for its exhibit of a carved white sandstone balcony (Jharokha) which cost Rs. 12,498.

The State quarries yielded an outturn of 5,64,343 maunds of stone on which Rs. 29,104 was collected as royalty. In addition Rs. 1,348 were realised from sales at depôts.

24. *Alwar*.—Total expenditure Rs. 4,69,223. The principal works completed or in progress were as follows:—

Work.	Expenditure during 1903-1904.	Total expenditure up to end of 1903-1904.	REMARKS:
	Rs.	Rs.	
New Temple of H. H. the Dadiji Maharaja	7,819	90,239	In progress.
Bund Sarene	38,935	52,682	"
Bund Jaitgura	16,426	44,689	Completed.
Alwar Water Works	41,509	41,509	In progress.
Electric Light Buildings	32,086	32,086	Completed.
Bund Dherora	11,069	22,515	Nearly "
Bund Biakri	13,569	21,261	Completed.
Jhindoi Ghati Road	12,859	29,318	In progress.
Ajabgarh Partabgarh Road	5,732	17,249	"

25. *Dholpur*.—Total expenditure Rs. 2,32,574. The new jail was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,03,072, of which Rs. 38,468 was incurred during the year.

Rupees 10,000 was expended on the extension of the quarry siding towards Bari.

Rupees 58,088 was expended on original irrigation works. Hoseinpur tank was constructed at a cost of Rs. 16,463. The Ramsagar Sehri Tank was commenced and Rs. 36,608 expended. This is an important irrigation project, estimated to cost Rs. 2,73,206.

26. *Kota*.—Total expenditure Rs. 1,85,999. The most important work in progress was an irrigation project, the Umed Sagar Tank at Garra Pagara, estimated to cost Rs. 2,19,161, and to protect about 10,000 acres. An outlay of Rs. 1,11,801 has been already incurred, of which Rs. 17,343 was expended during the year under report.

The Crosthwaite Institute is in the course of construction, estimated to cost Rs. 67,075. Outlay incurred amounts to Rs. 55,613, of which Rs. 6,647 was expended during the year. The work will be completed in 1904-1905.

27. *Mewar*.—Total expenditure Rs. 3,35,263. The construction of a canal about 4 miles long from the Jaisamand Bund to Jamura was in progress.

The open length of the Udaipur Chitor Railway was 67.30 miles. The total capital expenditure to end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,66,171. A net return of 3.21 per cent. was earned during the year 1903, a lower percentage than usual on account of depression in traffic and the prevalence of plague in the surrounding country.

No details of other public works in Mewar are reported.

28. *Kishangarh*.—Total expenditure Rs. 70,462. The construction of Arnja Tank estimated to cost Rs. 70,000 is in progress. Total outlay up to date Rs. 43,920, of which Rs. 27,322 was expended during the year.

29. The public works in the remaining seven States do not call for special remarks. The total expenditure in each was as follows:—

	Rs.
Karauli	5,838
Jhalawar	39,630
Bundi	26,731
Tonk	42,485
Shahpura	21,146
Sirohi	15,271
Jaisalmer	No Public Works.

GENERAL.

30. The Engineering and Accounts establishment employed in the Imperial Public Works Department and the Native States of Rajputana during 1903-1904 is tabulated below:—

Name and designation.	Charge.	PERIOD OF TENURE.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
<i>Imperial Public Works Department.</i>				
G. G. White, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer.	Rajputana and Central India.	1st April 1903 2nd November 1903	1st September 1903. 31st March 1904.	On privilege leave for 2 months from 2nd September 1903.
F. St. G. Mannors-Smith, Superintending Engineer.	Ditto . . .	2nd September 1903	1st November 1903	Officiating.
C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Public Works Accounts.	Ditto . . .	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.	
Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer.	Ajmer Provincial Division.	1st April 1903 10th August 1903	7th May 1903. 31st March 1904.	On privilege leave for 3 months from 8th May 1903.
A. J. Fluke, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer.	Ditto . . .	8th May 1903	9th August 1903	Officiating.
G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer .	Mount Abu Division .	1st April 1903	18th August 1903.	Do.
A. J. Fluke, Sub-Engineer, and Honorary Assistant Engineer.	Ditto . . .	19th August 1903	30th November 1903.	Do.
Major W. F. Tilley, R.E., Executive Engineer.	Ditto . . .	1st December 1903	31st March 1904	Transferred from Central Provinces.
B. McCraith, Assistant Engineer .	Attached to Mount Abu and Ajmer Provincial Division.	1st April 1903 9th March 1904	8th March 1904. 31st March 1904.	
H. J. Oliphant, ditto	Attached to Mount Abu Division.	13th December 1903	31st March 1904	Under practical training.
Narain Das ditto	Attached to Ajmer Provincial Division.	1st April 1903	1st May 1903	Transferred to Central India.
<i>Protective Irrigation Works.</i>				
Colonel Sir S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Consulting Engineer for Irrigation.	Rajputana . . .	Ditto . . .	31st March 1904.	
F. St. G. Mannors-Smith, Superintending Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works.	Jodhpur-Bikaner railway.	Ditto . . .	Ditto.	
<i>NATIVE STATES.</i>				
<i>Mewar.</i>				
W. Hume, Superintending Engineer and Manager.	State Public Works Department, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.	Ditto . . .	9th December 1903	On furlough from 10th December 1903.
B. Todd, Acting Manager . . .	Jodhpur-Bikaner railway.	10th December 1903	31st March 1904.	
G. B. Geyder, Auditor of Accounts .	Ditto . . .	1st April 1903	Ditto.	
<i>Mewar.</i>				
G. E. Lillie, Manager . . .	Udaipur-Chitor Railway.	Ditto . . .	10th November 1903	Transferred to Nagda-Mutta Railway Survey.
S. O. Heitemann, Manager . . .	Ditto . . .	1st December 1903	31st March 1904.	
<i>Jaipur.</i>				
C. E. Stothard, Superintending Engineer.	State Public Works Department.	1st April 1903	Ditto.	
<i>Dholpur.</i>				
A. N. Thorpe, State Engineer . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.	
<i>Alwar.</i>				
Lt. A. H. Garrett, R.E., State Engineer	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	16th March 1904	On 6 months' furlough from 17th March 1904.
<i>Bharatpur.</i>				
C. B. Jodd, State Engineer . . .	Ditto . . .	15th April 1903	31st March 1904	Major W. C. R. Stratton, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, held charge from 1st April 1903 to 14th April 1903.
<i>Kolah.</i>				
G. Campbell Devon, State Engineer .	Ditto . . .	1st April 1903	Ditto.	
<i>Bikaner.</i>				
A. W. E. Standley, State Engineer .	Ditto . . .	31st December 1903	Ditto . . .	Transferred from Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, United Provinces.

31. The following statement shows the lengths of roads maintained during the year by the Imperial Public Works Department and by each Native State in Rajputana :—

Public Works Department Division or Native State.		By whom maintained.	LENGTH OF ROADS.			REMARKS.
			Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.	
IMPERIAL P. W. D.						
Ajmer Provincial Division	Imperial Funds		185½	97	282½	
	District do.		123	179½	302½	
	Municipal do.		13	2½	15½	
Mount Abu Division	Imperial do.		37½	109½	146½	
NATIVE STATES.						
Jaipur	State Funds		282.90	235.76	518.75	
Kishengarh	Do.		2	3½	5½	
Bikaner	Do.		46½	...	46½	
Bharatpur	Do.		157	260	417	
Dholpur	Do.		11½	109	120½	
Karauli	Do.		17½	29½	47	
Marwar	Do.		2.83	46.23	49.06	
Jaisalmer	Do.		6½	119	125½	
Sirohi	Do.		1½	205	206½	
Kota	Do.		139½	418½	558½	
Jhalawar	Do.		64	72	136	
Tonk	Do.		48	5½	53½	
Bundi	Do.		47½	9½	57½	
Shahpura	Do.		½	½	1½	
Mewar	Do.		129	115	244	

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
*Superintending Engineer and Secretary, P. W. Dept.,
 Rajputana and Central India.*

APPENDIX I.

Personnel.

Name of Residency or Agency.	Name of Officer.	From	To
Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.	Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.I., I.C.S.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.
Mewar Residency	Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.
Assistant Resident for Dungarpur.	Captain C. T. Ducat Captain S. B. Patterson Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S.	1st April 1903 11th April 1903 14th February 1904	10th April 1903. 13th February 1904. 31st March 1904.
Assistant Resident for Banswara.	Captain R. E. A. Hamilton Mr. A. T. Holme, I.C.S.	1st April 1903 20th March 1904	19th March 1904. 31st March 1904.
Western Rajputana States Residency.	Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, C.S.I., R.E.	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.
Jaipur Residency	Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S. Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears.	1st April 1903 7th April 1903	6th April 1903. 31st March 1904.
Eastern Rajputana States Agency.	Major W. C. R. Stratton Mr. H. C. Clogston	1st April 1903 16th March 1904	15th March 1904. 31st March 1904.
Haraoti and Tonk Agency	Major C. H. Pritchard	1st April 1903	31st April 1904.
Alwar Agency	Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan	1st April 1903	31st March 1904.
Kota Agency	Captain R. B. Berkeley Major A. D. Banuerman, C.I.E.	1st April 1903 26th April 1903	25th April 1903. 31st March 1904.
Bikaner Agency	Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O. Major W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S. Major P. T. A. Spence	1st April 1903 1st October 1903 19th November 1903.	30th September 1903. 18th November 1903. 31st March 1904.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States in the Rajputana Agency during the year 1903-1904.

No	STATION.	April 1903.	May 1903.	June 1903.	July 1903.	August 1903.	September 1903.	October 1903.	November 1903.	December 1903.	January 1904.	February 1904.	March 1904.	Total.
		In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.	In. Cent.
1	Abu . . .	...	0 79	0 11	23 93	21 20	5 98	...	...	...	0 32	0 19	0 78	53 30
2	Sirohi . . .	...	2 11	...	8 46	3 68	1 63	...	...	...	0 32	0 7	0 12	16 39
3	Jodhpur . . .	...	0 88	...	8 82	5 68	4 43	...	...	...	...	0 12	0 48	20 41
4	Kherwara . . .	...	0 15	...	16 79	8 25	6 93	...	...	...	0 14	0 20	1 36	33 87
5	Partabgarh . . .	...	...	0 27	9 90	6 97	11 21	...	...	...	0 5	0 68	0 65	29 73
6	Udaipur . . .	...	1 11	0 33	11 25	8 36	5 34	...	...	...	0 34	0 13	0 62	27 48
7	Jhalawar . . .	0 6	...	2 58	13 63	10 50	27 44	0 80	...	...	0 10	0 39	0 40	55 90
8	Kotah . . .	...	1 16	0 87	10 94	13 60	8 40	0 45	...	...	0 61	0 5	0 89	36 97
9	Deoli . . .	0 2	0 36	0 23	6 70	8 77	4 92	0 16	...	...	0 32	0 16	1 10	22 79
10	Shahpura . . .	...	0 43	0 17	6 17	6 89	6 73	0 5	...	...	0 32	0 24	0 79	21 79
11	Ajmer . . .	...	0 26	0 19	8 70	7 33	1 29	0 7	...	...	0 20	...	1 13	19 17
12	Jaipur . . .	...	0 49	0 20	5 62	11 79	4 71	0 40	...	...	0 6	0 10	1 05	24 42
13	Karanli . . .	...	0 88	0 80	6 55	17 74	6 29	2 38	...	...	0 13	0 19	0 49	35 45
14	Dholpur . . .	...	0 58	0 87	6 57	11 26	3 39	5 27	...	...	0 4	0 15	0 64	28 77
15	Bharatpur . . .	...	0 13	1 67	4 65	8 46	5 31	3 81	...	...	0 22	0 15	0 36	24 76
16	Alwar . . .	...	0 32	0 36	4 71	5 13	1 31	0 93	...	...	...	...	0 73	13 49
17	Bikaner . . .	...	...	0 40	4 83	2 34	2 30	...	...	0 9	0 30	0 16	1 23	11 65
18	Tonk . . .	...	0 22	0 24	4 67	7 16	6 73	0 9	...	...	0 28	0 33	1 20	20 92
19	Bundi . . .	...	0 76	0 81	17 83	9 54	12 83	0 26	...	...	0 36	0 45	0 16	43 8
20	Kishangarh . . .	...	0 63	0 58	5 27	7 44	2 9	...	...	...	0 32	...	1 14	17 47

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the movements of food-grains by railway in Rajputana (in maunds).

STATE OR DISTRICT.	APRIL 1903.			MAY 1903.			JUNE 1903.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.
Bikaner	229	18,825	18,596	325	25,863	25,338	229	45,176	44,947
Marwar	671	1,21,375	1,20,704	631	1,40,609	1,39,978	2,305	2,19,912	2,17,607
Sirohi	42	11,273	11,237	140	7,931	7,791	295	6,814	6,519
Mewar	7,019	7,369	350	2,375	10,006	7,631	10,564	26,501	15,937
Tonk	5,468	298	5,170	4,279	550	3,729	14,354	1,786	12,568
Kotah	7,533	5,650	1,883	9,914	3,061	6,853	11,926	1,182	10,744
Jaipur	2,593	54,475	51,882	1,410	1,17,175	1,15,765	1,042	91,629	90,587
Kishengarh	10	3,220	3,210	...	11,488	11,488	...	12,750	12,750
Alwar	7,837	33,333	25,496	2,268	59,182	56,914	7,961	74,595	66,634
Bharatpur	4,624	2,965	1,659	1,743	3,772	2,029	...	2,900	2,900
Dholpur	280	1,704	1,424	1,117	3,930	2,813	673	1,183	510
Ajmer	14	18,512	18,498	4	55,820	55,816	323	65,904	65,581
Merwara	1,330	26,410	28,080	1,420	30,966	29,546	1,698	42,402	40,704
GRAND TOTAL	37,650	3,04,415	2,66,765	25,626	4,70,153	4,44,527	51,370	5,92,734	5,41,364

STATE OR DISTRICT.	JULY 1903.			AUGUST 1903.			SEPTEMBER 1903.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.
Bikaner	108	49,646	49,538	630	4,016	3,386	14	12,016	12,002
Marwar	642	1,63,599	1,67,957	3,218	31,062	27,844	2,022	96,954	94,932
Sirohi	28	6,794	6,766	69	3,792	3,723	132	4,009	3,877
Mewar	3,909	3,192	717	6,761	5,628	1,073	12,262	3,417	8,845
Tonk	9,686	783	8,903	4,036	48	3,988	7,660	615	7,045
Kotah	8,728	1,256	7,472	10,312	356	9,956	5,973	738	5,235
Jaipur	577	57,675	57,098	3,378	34,425	31,047	7,263	25,260	17,997
Kishengarh . . . . .	...	11,855	11,855	...	1,269	1,269	...	3,766	3,766
Alwar	6,682	21,653	14,971	3,103	23,246	20,143	5,085	3,597	1,488
Bharatpur	250	1,907	1,657	223	...	223	1,618	36	1,582
Dholpur	275	2,011	1,736	451	134	317	2,015	...	2,015
Ajmer	613	81,755	81,142	2	25,846	25,844	568	20,309	19,741
Merwara	1,900	47,284	45,384	1,592	10,373	8,781	8,873	4,486	4,387
GRAND TOTAL	33,398	4,54,410	4,21,012	33,775	1,40,255	1,06,480	53,485	1,75,203	1,21,718

STATE OR DISTRICT.	OCTOBER 1903.			NOVEMBER 1903.			DECEMBER 1903.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.
Bikaner	708	14,012	13,304	465	19,134	18,669	1,448	42,919	41,471
Marwar	296	55,683	55,387	2,504	59,230	56,726	4,062	82,702	78,640
Sirohi	48	1,811	1,763	23	6,591	6,563	317	5,414	5,097
Mewar	11,232	2,417	8,865	12,783	3,697	9,086	7,972	5,580	2,442
Tonk	5,036	1,632	3,454	8,294	320	7,974	16,578	253	16,325
Kotah	9,480	201	9,279	23,992	693	23,299	36,922	477	36,445
Jaipur	8,919	18,360	9,441	14,853	14,857	4	30,246	17,404	12,842
Kishengarh . . . . .	...	818	818	...	1,692	1,692	...	1,077	1,077
Alwar	16,613	12,292	4,321	6,240	1,673	4,567	12,920	18,737	5,817
Bharatpur	560	1,128	568	8,062	851	7,211	4,917	1,661	3,256
Dholpur	1,299	1,099	200	3,853	...	3,853	4,212	150	4,062
Ajmer	50	9,719	9,669	378	8,178	7,800	441	22,250	21,809
Merwara	4,707	4,196	511	3,505	5,019	1,514	9,304	21,193	11,889
GRAND TOTAL	59,043	1,23,368	64,320	84,957	1,21,935	36,978	1,29,339	2,19,767	90,428

STATE OR DISTRICT.	JANUARY 1904.			FEBRUARY 1904.			MARCH 1904.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.	Exports.	Imports.	Net Total.
Bikaner	291	75,074	74,783	...	50,824	50,824	...	38,293	38,293
Marwar	9,254	1,10,729	1,01,475	4,713	92,578	87,865	6,797	73,362	66,565
Sirohi	83	4,948	4,865	2,212	2,083	129	235	3,688	3,453
Mewar	13,644	2,770	10,874	12,522	1,129	11,393	8,646	267	8,379
Tonk	18,459	22	18,437	13,107	44	13,063	12,438	17	12,421
Kotah	35,699	651	35,048	40,883	576	40,307	55,971	796	55,175
Jaipur	33,129	31,373	1,756	13,879	18,841	4,962	17,728	17,143	585
Kishengarh	410	1,035	625	...	1,734	1,734	230	501	271
Alwar	7,226	5,462	1,764	5,340	10,564	5,224	2,288	10,262	7,974
Bharatpur	271	3,110	161	1,771	1,046	725	66	1,991	1,925
Dholpur	968	274	2,694	1,843	520	1,323	3,442	916	2,526
Ajmer	718	27,933	27,265	650	30,248	29,598	929	18,918	17,989
Merwara	10,092	7,938	2,846	1,965	7,655	5,690	838	4,983	4,145
GRAND TOTAL	1,30,244	2,71,369	1,41,125	98,885	2,17,842	1,18,957	1,09,608	1,71,137	61,529

PART II.



AJMER-MERWARA.

No. $\frac{953}{111}$ of 1904.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR MARTINDALE, K.C.S.I.,
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Dated ABU, the 19th September 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of Ajmer-Merwara for the year 1903-1904, compiled by the Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Melvill.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF AJMER-MERWARA

FOR

1903-1904.

SECTION I.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., I.C.S. was Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Personnel up to the 4th June 1903, when Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Melvill, assumed charge of the office which he held during the remainder of the year. Captain H. B. Peacock, was Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer. The Assistant Commissionership of Merwara was held by Mr. E. H. Kealy, I.C.S., from the 1st to the 30th April 1903, and again from the 2nd to the 31st March 1904, Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., holding charge of the office during the remainder of the year. Major H. R. Woolbert was Civil Surgeon of Ajmer, and Mr. R. C. Bramley held the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, throughout the year.

2. The total revenues of Ajmer-Merwara, Imperial and Local, amounted Imperial and to Rs. 13,21,997-5-1, as compared with Rs. 12,91,323-13-3, and the expenditure other revenues to Rs. 11,24,825-8-9, as against Rs. 10,50,730-10-3 in the preceding year (1902-1903). Imperial revenues increased from Rs. 8,78,311-12-10 in 1902-1903 to [Vide Statement No. 43.] Rs. 8,81,765-8-4 in 1903-1904, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 6,86,658-0-0 to Rs. 7,14,599-14-4.

There was a surplus in Imperial revenues over Imperial expenditure of Rs. 1,67,165-10-0, as compared with a surplus of Rs. 1,91,653-12-10 in the previous year.

3. The increase in Imperial revenues occurred under the following heads :—

	Increase.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue proper	79,018	4	6
Stamps	9,149	10	6
Excise	15,842	1	9
Registration	7	15	0
Jails	2,577	10	10
Police	100	11	6
Education	1,138	12	6
Receipts in aid of superannuation pension	194	9	0
Miscellaneous	3	7	7

TOTAL . 1,08,033 3 2

On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,04,579-7-8 under the remaining heads. Consequently there was a net increase of Rs. 3,453-11-6 in Imperial revenues. The principal increase of revenue was under the heads "Land Revenue proper," "Stamps" and "Excise" and is attributed to the restoration of normal conditions in Ajmer-Merwara.

SECTION II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Court of Wards.

[Year ending 31st
July 1904.]

4. The General Manager of the Court of Wards managed the estates of the Wards, under the control of the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, who represents the Court of Wards under section 4 of the Ajmer Government Wards' Regulation (I of 1888).

5. For all revenue accounts the Sambat year is used in the Wards' estates, and, as it corresponds with the harvests better than the official year, the usual practice of dealing with the figures for the year ending on the 31st March has this year been abandoned, and this review deals with the Sambat year commencing on the 1st August 1903, and ending on the 31st July 1904, which period covers the *kharif* and *rabi* of the same agricultural year.

Agricultural
aspects.

6. From the agricultural point of view the Sambat year 1960 (1st August 1903 to 31st July 1904) was favourable, although locusts damaged the *kharif* crops to a certain extent.

Estates under
management.

7. At the commencement of the year, on the 1st August 1903, there were nine estates under management, *viz.* :—Bhinai, Junia, Deolia Khurd, Kalahera-Bogla, Jetpura-Jedana, Kerot, Chawandia, Gangwana, and Sithan.

The Jetpura-Jedana estate was released from management and made over to Thakur Bahadur Singh, who attained his majority in October 1903. Sithan came under management in April 1903, in consequence of the death of Thakur Debi Singh, his son and successor Thakur Fateh Singh being a minor. In January 1904, Thakur Fateh Singh died, and the estate was made over to the deceased's paternal uncle, Thakur Jaswant Singh, whose succession was recognised by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. Thus there were seven estates under the Court's management when the year under review closed on the 31st July 1904.

Receipts and
expenditure
from the 1st
April to the
31st July 1903.[*Rabi* Sambat
1959.]

8. The closing balance of Rs. 34,054-1-0 shown in last year's report, included Rs. 2,000 invested in Government securities belonging to the Chawandia estate, and Rs. 1,524-8-10 belonging to the Karel estate, which was released from management in April 1903. Deducting these two sums, the actual balance on the 1st April 1903, was Rs. 30,529-8-2. From the 1st April to the 31st July 1903, the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,306-13-2 and Rs. 72,992-9-8 respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 32,843-11-8 on the 1st August 1903, *viz.*, Bhinai Rs. 18,154-7-0, Junia Rs. 1,799-2-11, and other estates Rs. 12,890-1-9.

Demand and
collections for
Sambat 1960,
A. D. 1903-1904.

9. On the 1st August 1903 the unrealised arrears due by tenants stood at Rs. 71,477-14-0, the current demand for the Sambat year 1960 being Rs. 1,33,417-7-8. Out of the aggregate demand of Rs. 2,04,895-5-8 (Bhinai Rs. 1,02,808-9-8, Junia Rs. 58,904-7-1, and seven other estates Rs. 43,182-4-11) a sum of Rs. 1,55,662-14-3 was collected (Bhinai Rs. 83,493-12-3, Junia Rs. 44,521-0-1, and seven other estates Rs. 27,648-1-11), and Rs. 491-4-6 were remitted. The year closed with outstanding arrears of Rs. 48,741-2-11, *viz.*, Bhinai Rs. 19,314-13-5, Junia Rs. 14,026-11-6, and other estates Rs. 15,399-10-0.

Including the opening balance of Rs. 32,843-11-8 on the 1st August 1903 the gross receipts of the nine estates for Sambat 1960 amounted to Rs. 1,88,506-9-11 (Bhinai Rs. 1,01,648-3-3, Junia Rs. 46,320-3-0, other estates Rs. 40,538-3-8) and the expenditure, inclusive of the repayment of debts, etc., was Rs. 1,61,233-15-1 (Bhinai Rs. 91,182-1-9, Junia Rs. 41,290-12-4, other estates Rs. 28,761-1-0), leaving on the 31st July 1904 a closing balance of Rs. 27,272-10-0, *viz.*, Bhinai Rs. 10,466-1-6, Junia Rs. 5,029-6-8, other estates Rs. 11,777-2-8. Of the closing balance of Rs. 27,272-10-0 the Thakurs of Jetpura and Sithan received Rs. 230-11-4 and Rs. 227-9-8, respectively with their estates. The closing balance does not include the Government securities of the face value of Rs. 9,000 held by the Chawandia (Rs. 6,000) and Kerot (Rs. 3,000) estates.

Balance of
Government
dues.

10. On the 1st April 1903 the land revenue and taccavi arrears due to Government by the estates of Bhinai, Junia, Deolia Khurd, Jetpura-Jedana,

Kalahera-Bogla and Kerot amounted to Rs. 30,594-1-2, out of which Rs. 19,742-9-2 were remitted by the Government of India in Foreign Department letter No. 4579-I.A., dated the 3rd October 1903, *viz.*:—

	Land Revenue.			Taccavi.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bhinai	Nil			3,380	13	9	3,380	13	9
Junia	4,621	7	0	5,461	11	6	10,083	2	6
Deolia Khurd	823	4	9	.....			823	4	9
Kalahera	1,634	9	2	913	4	6	2,547	13	8
Kerot . . . . .	.....			693	12	0	693	12	0
Jetpura	2,213	10	6	.....			2,213	10	6
TOTAL	9,292	15	5	10,449	9	9	19,742	9	2

Lists showing the corresponding remissions proposed to be given to the tenants in the estates are under preparation. All the estates paid the Government dues (current and arrears) in full, with the exception of Deolia Khurd, against which estate Rs. 536-9-3 on account of Rabi Sambat 1960 remained outstanding at the close of the year. This small outstanding amount will be paid in the course of a few weeks.

11. On the 1st August 1903 the liabilities due to the Alliance Bank and other Bankers amounted to Rs. 1,59,707-9-1, which includes Rs. 30,000 borrowed by the Bhinai estate in June 1903 for the marriage of the Raja's sister. The repayments in Sambat 1960 by Bhinai (Rs. 30,000), Junai (Rs. 1,141-8-6), and other estates (Rs. 2,497-9-10) reduced the principal debt to Rs. 1,26,068-6-9 on the 31st July 1904. The Kerot estate owed to a *Gusain* a private debt of Rs. 200, which was paid during the year. Rupees 6,858-9-8 were paid on account of interest on "loans borrowed."

12. The estates of Dodiana Dilwari and the shares of Wazir Ali and two others, to the extent of six annas in a rupee, in the village of Mora-Jhari continued to be managed as before under the Dami Regulation. The receipts and expenditure of the two estates amounted to Rs. 3,334-3-3 and Rs. 3,348-10-9, of 1872, respectively. The latter item includes Rs. 625 paid towards the liquidation of Dami debt. At the close of the year the Dami debt due to Government by the Dodiana and Morajhari estates amounted to Rs. 779-11-9 and Rs. 1,594-5-6, respectively.

13. There are now five Wards studying at the Mayo College, *viz.*, Thakurs Kesri Singh and Nahar Singh of Junia, Raja Sardul Singh of Bhinai, Thakur Udai Singh of Kerot, and Thakur Nathu Singh of Kalahera-Bogla. The three last-named boys joined the College on the 1st July 1904. The Thakur of Deolia Khurd is being educated at the Kekri School. The marriage of the second sister of the Raja of Bhinai was celebrated at Bhinai on the 7th July 1903 with His Highness Rao Bhawani Singh of Khilchipur in Central India. In February last Raja Sardul Singh of Bhinai made a pilgrimage to the Nathdwara and Charbhuj temples, in consequence of a vow made by his mother. The eldest sister of the Raja, who was married to His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi in December 1901, died on the 1st March 1904. Thakur Kesri Singh of Junia was married in November 1903, to the daughter of the Thakur of Nawalgarh in Jaipur.

The garnet mines in the estates of Jetpura-Jedana and Bhinai were worked by Seth Gopi Chand, Dhor, of Jaipur. The net profits to the two estates amounted to Rs. 1,105-10-0, on which royalty at one anna per rupee was paid to Government.

14. The estate of Diwan Ghiyasuddin Ali Khan was managed by Captain H. B. Peacock, Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer and Agent, Diwan's Estate, up to the 30th September 1903, when it was made over to the Diwan under the orders of the Government of India. During this period the income of the estate including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,165-7-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,121-9-5. The sum of Rs. 43-13-7 was made over to the Diwan on the 1st October 1903. During the second half-year the estate was managed by the Diwan himself. The income amounted to Rs. 6,072-13-7 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,330, the excess of expenditure over income being Rs. 1,257-2-5. The Diwan ascribes the excess of expenditure to the celebration of two marriages in his family.

SECTION III.

PROTECTION.

1. Police.

[Year ending the
31st December
1903.]

[Police Statements
A 3, A 4, C, D, E,
E 1, and F, Serial
Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11, 12,
13, and 14.]

15. Mr. R. C. Bramley held charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, throughout the year.

16. The total strength of the force (Government, Municipal, and Cantonment) was 704, and was unchanged. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,15,820, of which Rs. 88,662 were paid by the Government and the remaining Rs. 27,158 were paid by local bodies.

17. The health of the force was better than in the previous year, 326 men, as against 455 in 1902, having been admitted into hospital. The number of deaths was 9, as against 7 in the previous year. Retirements on pension and gratuity numbered 17. The services of Sergeant Hughes, whose work was unsatisfactory, were dispensed with.

18. The conduct of the Police force as a whole shows some improvement, the number of men punished during the year 1903 being 117, as against 164 in 1902. Dismissals numbered nine and included one Head Constable and one Mounted Constable. In five cases members of the force were punished by Magistrates after trial for offences under the Penal Code. In 74 cases, as against 108 in 1902, departmental fines were inflicted: they include a case in which a Sub-Inspector was thus punished. Eleven men were deprived of their good conduct allowance, as against nine in 1902. The behaviour of the Police in connection with a shooting affray at Shokli was very unsatisfactory, and those concerned therein were dismissed. Twenty-seven men resigned during the year, as against 47 in 1902, showing a marked decrease, which may be considered a satisfactory feature.

19. The rewards granted for meritorious services in the year 1903 amounted to Rs. 813, as against Rs. 564 in 1902, the increase being due to the payment of a handsome reward in connection with the Kckri dacoity case. In addition to the above amount, the Police and informers received Rs. 137-8-0 from other departments under the Excise and other Acts.

20. The total number of true cognizable cases, including sanitary offences, was 2,372 in Ajmer and 598 in Merwara—2,970 cases in all, as against 3,328 in 1902. The number of sanitary offences rose from 1,020 to 1,358, the increase of 338 being due possibly to increased activity in the enforcement of sanitary laws, especially at large fairs. Cases under the Penal Code returned as true numbered 1,414 in Ajmer and 198 in Merwara, as against 1,792 and 516, respectively. There was a decrease in crime proper in both the districts, especially in Merwara, which was due to favourable harvests. The principal heads under which crime has decreased are serious and minor offences against person and property in the rural area. The number of false cases reported was 144 in Ajmer and 19 in Merwara, showing an increase of 34 cases as compared with 1902.

21. The number of cases investigated was 1,466, of which 482 were prosecuted to conviction. The proportion of convictions to cases enquired into declined in both the districts. Persons arrested numbered 972, as against 1,772 in 1902, of whom 635 were prosecuted to conviction. There has been a decline in the percentage of convictions in both the districts, especially in Merwara.

22. The value of property reported stolen amounted to Rs. 94,641, of which property worth Rs. 18,005 was recovered. Currency notes to the value of Rs. 36,000 were stolen from the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Beawar, but the case remains undetected.

23. Offences against the State numbered 26, as against 23 in 1902, including 14 cases against the coinage. Murders numbered 7, as against 8 in 1902, in 5 of which cases persons were arrested and brought to trial.

24. Dakaities numbered 5, as against 11 in 1902; robberies 18, as against 18 in 1902; excise and opium cases detected by the Police numbered 4, as against 67 in 1902; the latter figure included cases detected by the Excise

Preventive staff. The incidence of crime (sanitary and false cases excluded) in the year, taken over 10,000 of the population, is as follows:—

Ajmer, 38.45 as against 48.73 in 1902, Merwara, 18.13 as against 47.09, showing a marked decrease due to more favourable harvests.

25. Mewar and Marwar officials continue to give assistance whenever required, but the District Superintendent of Police reports a want of co-operation on the part of the State Police in Kishiangarh and a difficulty as regards entry by the Ajmer Police into Jaipur territory for investigation in extraditable cases. The Resident at Jaipur has been addressed in these matters.

26. The number of previous convictions proved during the year under report was 123, as against 206 in 1902. The finger impressions of 173 persons were taken in the year and were sent to the Central Bureau at Abu. The number of time-expired convicts under surveillance at the end of the year was 856. Surveillance is regularly exercised by the officers in charge of Police stations and Head Constables, and the registers are constantly examined. The number of proclaimed offenders on the registers at the end of the year was 69. The Police School in the Ajmer lines is reported to be working satisfactorily. The Police record for the year is satisfactory.

27. During the year 1903, the office of District Magistrate of Ajmer was held by Captain H. B. Peacock, and of Merwara by Mr. E. H. Kealy, I.C.S., and Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S.

28. The total number of offences reported was 4,948, of which 4,455 were returned as true. Of these 1,179 were reported under the Police Act against 1,016 in 1902.

29. The number of cases under the Opium Act was 47, as against 86 in 1902 and 30 in 1901.

30. The number of persons under trial in the year was 7,267; of these 4,025 were convicted. The corresponding figures for 1902 were 7,555 and 4,986. The number of persons placed on trial before Honorary Magistrates was 3,106, as against 3,209 in 1902. The average duration of each case was 10.45 days, which exceeds the duration of the year 1902, which was 8.11 only. The reduction in the number of the Police cases and of the cases under the Municipalities Regulation, 1886, accounts for this. The number of witnesses examined was 6,368, the corresponding figure for 1902 being 7,168.

31. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases in which proceedings were taken under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but the percentage of convictions (65.15) was much higher than in 1902 (25.39).

32. The number of persons placed on trial before the District Magistrates was only 37. The Court of Sessions dealt with the cases of 33 persons as against 44 persons in 1902.

33. In the railway jurisdiction 320 persons were placed on trial, of whom 269 were convicted. One-hundred and twenty of the persons on trial were charged with theft, of whom 112 were convicted.

34. The number of appeals and revisions dealt with by the District Magistrates and the Sessions Court was 218. In 88 cases the sentence or order in appeal was confirmed.

35. The Courts of the Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, Judicial Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, 1st class, Ajmer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Magistrate, 1st class, Ajmer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and Magistrate, 1st class, Ajmer, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, and Magistrate, 1st class, Kekri, Tahsildar and Magistrate, 2nd class, Ajmer, Naib Tahsildars and Magistrates, 3rd class, Ajmer, and of the Honorary Magistrates of Masuda, Bhinai, Sawar and Pisangan were inspected by the District Magistrate, Ajmer, while the District Magistrate of Merwara inspected the Courts of the Deputy Magistrate and Magistrate, 1st class, Beawar, Tehsildar and Magistrate, 2nd class, Beawar, and the Naib Tahsildar and Magistrate, 3rd class, Beawar, during the year. The jurisdiction scheme introduced at the close of the year 1902 has continued to work satisfactorily. The year 1903, like 1902, was a normal year, and presents no special features in connection with criminal justice. The Courts generally worked satisfactorily.

36. The number of the Courts remained the same as in the preceding year. 3. Civil Justice.

37. The redistribution of the Civil Judicial business amongst the various Original and Appellate Courts, which was effected with the object of assigning to each Court a definite local jurisdiction and of relieving both the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara of much original work, has proved satisfactory on the whole. Under that arrangement, however, all rent suits in the

[Year ending the 31st December 1903.]
[Vide Judicial Statements, Nos. 1 to 6 and 13, Serial Nos. 15 to 20 and 29.]

[Year ending the 31st December 1903.]
[Vide Judicial Statements Nos. 1, 7 to 13 Serial Nos. 21 to 29.]

Ajmer District were to be tried by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, but it was found that the number of such suits was too large for him to dispose of in addition to his revenue work, and rent suits of over Rs. 25 in value are now triable by the several Civil Courts of the Ajmer District according to their territorial jurisdiction.

38. The total number of suits instituted (including miscellaneous cases) was 8,955. Of these, 4,609 were instituted in the Court of Small Causes.

39. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 6,82,022, against Rs. 6,06,714 in 1902. Suits of all kinds, the value of which was less than Rs. 50, numbered 5,982.

40. The total number of suits of all kinds for disposal was 10,255. This includes the pending list at the close of 1902, (1,020), and 280 suits under review, revival and remand. Disposals by transfer numbered 1 and disposals without trial 1,898. The number of suits disposed of without contest was 5,744, of suits disposed of by arbitration 169, and of suits disposed of with contest 1,405. The pending file at the close of the year was 1,038, as against 1,020 in the preceding year, and of these 206 suits had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of contested civil suits was 98·26 days, of uncontested suits 27·50. On the Appellate side 141 appeals from decrees were for disposal. The pending file at the close of the year was 18 appeals. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 62·40 to 50·82 days.

41. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 19,804, against 17,368 in 1902. The number pending at the end of the year was 2,263. In 11 cases only was the judgment debtor imprisoned.

42. The Commissioner, in his cold weather tour, inspected the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, first class, at Kekri and Nasirabad and that of the Subordinate Judge, second class, at Deoli; and of the Munsiffs at Bandanwara and Bhinai.

4. Registration.

[Year ending the
31st December
1903.]

[Vide Statement
Form I, No. 30.]

43. Of the total number of documents presented for registration, a percentage of 64·03 was registered by the Sub-Registrar of Ajmer, who is also Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Ajmer. The total number of documents registered (1,540) is less by 267 than that of 1902.

44. Compulsory registrations show a decrease of Rs. 208 (from 1,397 to 1,189); the area of the agricultural land transferred by sale shows a decrease of 471 bighas (from 2,321 to 1,850), while in the area of agricultural land transferred by mortgage there is an increase of 1,109 bighas (from 3,118 to 4,227). The value of land transferred by sale and mortgage amounted to Rs. 2,25,697, or Rs. 19,756 more than in the preceding year. Thus there was a decrease in compulsory registrations, and an increase in the value and area of agricultural land sold and mortgaged. The year under report was from an agricultural point of view a fairly good one, and the decrease in the total number of documents registered is due to this fact.

45. The registration rules were slightly amended during the year under report, a provision having been made for the safe custody of certain documents in Ajmer-Merwara.

(1) AJMER MUNICIPALITY.

5. Municipalities.

[Year ending the
31st March 1904]
[Vide appended
Tables 1—4, S
Nos. 31 to 34.]

46. During the year 1903-1904 Mr. F. Tebbs was nominated as a member of the Committee, thereby raising the number of the members from 23 to 24. Babu Sukhraj Singh, a nominated member of the Committee, died on the 29th March 1904, and his place is still vacant. Messrs. Danby and Timothy were elected in place of Messrs. Goodwin and Musket, who resigned their seats, and the seat vacated by the resignation of Mr. Abdul Karim Khan has been allowed to remain unfilled till next election.

47. *Income.*—The total income of the year was Rs. 2,09,135, as against Rs. 1,83,551 in 1902-1903, and the expenditure Rs. 1,82,290, as against Rs. 1,56,913. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 79,627. The total Octroi receipts rose from Rs. 1,39,862 to Rs. 1,54,475 gross or Rs. 1,24,944, less refunds (Rs. 29,531). The Octroi receipts from sugar, cloth and grain show marked increase, owing to the occurrence of an unusual number of marriages and other caste feasts among Hindus during the year under report.

48. The Municipal income under the head "Cattle pound" rose from Rs. 885 to Rs. 1,211 owing to a large number of cattle having been impounded. The

income from sale proceeds of land was Rs. 4,695, as, against Rs. 2,161, an increase of Rs. 2,534, due to the sale of the remaining plots of the Model Farm and on the Jaipur and Cutchery roads. The increase of Rs. 1,582, under the head "Other conservancy receipts" is chiefly accounted for by the refund of an unexpended balance of Rs. 1,431, of sums paid in previous years to the Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for repairs and renewals to the conservancy rolling stock. The increase of Rs. 807, under the head "Public gardens" is due to there having been a better water supply than in the previous year, while the increase of Rs. 6,966 under the head "Water supply" is due to the recovery of arrears from the Railway and to extra income realized in consequence of the extension of the pipes on the Circular road and to the Mayo College park. The decrease of Rs. 499 under the head "Conservancy fees" is due to the Railway authorities not having paid the fees for Maerh 1904 before the close of the year, while the decrease of Rs. 469 under the head "Revenue from markets and slaughter houses" is accounted for by the fact that certain rents for 1903-1904, were realized in advance in 1902-1903. The variations under the other heads of Municipal income are small and do not seem to call for special remark.

49. *Expenditure.*—There is an increase of Rs. 1,779, under the head "Refunds" which is accounted for by the larger imports. Expenditure under "Water supply" and "Conservancy" show an increase of Rs. 11,825, and Rs. 6,352, respectively. The increase under "Water supply" is due to the payment of arrears to the Railway for pumping Budha Pushkar water, and to the cost of extending the pipe line. The increase under "Conservancy" is due to the construction of bullock stalls at the Tramway station, the purchase of sleepers and trolley wheels, and the purchase of bullocks and their up-keep. The increase of Rs. 615, under the head "Public Works roads" is due to renewing the road from the Tripolia gate to the Arahi-din-ka-Jhonpra. The increased expenditure of Rs. 717, under the head "Printing" is due to the payment of arrears. The increase of Rs. 2,245, under the head "Miscellaneous" is due to the cost of precautionary measures against plague. The variations under other heads of expenditure do not seem to call for remark.

50. Rupces 13,334, were paid during the year towards the repayment of Government loans. The balance of the loans due by the Municipality to Government amounted to Rs. 2,18,609 at the close of the year.

51. The incidence of the Octroi taxation on the population, as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Rs. 1-11-2, as against Rs. 1-0-2, in 1902-1903.

52. At the request of the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, samples of the Foy Sagar water were sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis during the year under report and were pronounced by him as unfit for potable purposes. Measures to purify the water supply are under consideration. The water level of the Foy Sagar Reservoir was 9'86 feet on the 1st April 1903, and it rose to 20'92 above sluice level on the 20th September 1903, at the end of the rainy season.

53. Pumping from the Foy Sagar had to be resorted to during the year, from the 1st May to the 23rd July 1903.

54. The number of births and deaths registered during the year were 1,475 and 3,523, as against 1,811 and 3,156, respectively, during the year 1902-1903. The birth and death rate per mille was 19.98 and 47.71, as against 24.53 and 42.74, respectively, in the previous year. Thus the death rate per mille rose by 4.97, while the birth rate fell by 4.55 per mille. The registration of births is clearly very defective, and the attention of the Chairman of the Municipal Committee has been drawn to the fact.

55. The death rate of Ajmer city proper was 42.87 per mille, while that of the suburbs was as high as 59.28. No report has yet been submitted by the Chairman of the Municipal Committee as to the cause of this difference. No disease in an epidemic form appeared in the city and suburbs, though 71 cases of plague were imported but were detected on arrival at the Railway station, and the city is to be congratulated on having so far escaped from the disease. The total number of children vaccinated during the year was 2,588, as against 2,681 in 1902-1903. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 99.06.

56. The revision of the Octroi Rules and Schedule is still under consideration; the Schedule is now being revised and framed in accordance with

Resolution Nos. 179—185, dated the 17th September 1903, of the Government of India in the Home Department. Final orders have been passed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara regarding the revision of the rents in the Kaisarganj suburbs; it has been decided that the rents shall be raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per hundred square yards from the 1st July 1902.

57. There is much to be done in the direction of sanitary and other improvements. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmer observes that the high death rate must be the result of overcrowding, an evil which year by year becomes more serious, and to defective sanitation. The Municipal Committee have commenced to improve their conservancy rolling stock, and are considering other measures to improve sanitation.

58. No report has been made on the management of the Nazul properties entrusted to the Committee, as required by Rule 50 (A) of the rules framed under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation. The attention of the Committee is being invited to this matter.

59. Mr. C. W. Waddington, M.A., C.I.E., held the office of Chairman of the Municipal Committee throughout the year. He has recorded his thanks to Major H. R. Woolbert, Civil Surgeon of Ajmer, and to Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, for valuable assistance rendered to the Committee.

(2) BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

60. The constitution of the Committee remained unchanged. During the year under report two members of the Committee resigned their seats which were filled by election.

61. The Municipal boundaries have been altered and extended, some cotton presses having been included within the limits of the Municipality, thereby putting all the presses on an equal footing.

62. The total income of the year was Rs. 70,667, and the expenditure Rs. 64,266, the closing balance being Rs. 18,000, and an investment of Rs. 10,000 in Government paper. The gross Octroi receipts rose from Rs. 53,832 to Rs. 66,604, or Rs. 39,111 when the refunds, amounting to Rs. 27,493, are deducted. The increase of Rs. 12,772 in the Octroi receipts is attributed to the import of dutiable articles in large quantities owing to "Sauda" transactions having been resumed in the city, and also to fairly good harvests throughout the district.

63. The trade of Beawar does not appear to have been affected in any way by the raising of the refund limit from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The incidence of Octroi taxation on the population as recorded at the Census of 1901 was Rs. 1-13-4 per head as against Rs. 1-6-6 in the preceding year (1902-1903).

64. The Octroi was collected departmentally as heretofore. The aggregate value of articles admitted to the Bonded Ware-house was Rs. 45,437, as against Rs. 28,396 in the preceding year.

65. The births and deaths of the year were as follows: births 861, deaths 783. The town was healthy throughout the year. As a precautionary measure against plague, the city was thoroughly scavenged by a temporary establishment.

66. The conservancy arrangements in the city were on the whole satisfactory. Vaccination and the dispensary are dealt with separately.

67. The existing Octroi Schedule is now being revised in accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution Nos. 179—185, dated the 17th September 1903, of the Government of India in the Home Department.

68. The Municipal Committee, Beawar, has framed draft rules and bye-laws in accordance with the provisions of section 34 (1) of the Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), and these will be introduced as soon as they are sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

(3) KEKRI MUNICIPALITY.

69. The constitution of the Municipal Board remained unchanged.

70. The total income of the year 1903-1904 was Rs. 17,226, and the

expenditure Rs. 18,876, the closing balance being Rs. 8,793, and an investment of Rs. 2,000 in Government paper. The gross Octroi receipts rose from Rs. 12,962 to Rs. 15,113. Excluding the amount of refunds (Rs. 5,999) the net receipts from Octroi were Rs. 9,114. The increase of Rs. 2,151 in the gross Octroi receipts is due to the importation of oil-seed and tobacco in larger quantities. The increase of Rs. 1,563 under the head "Octroi refunds" follows the increase in the imports.

71. The incidence of the Octroi taxation on the population, as recorded at the Census of 1901, was Rs. 1-4-8 per head, as against Rs. 1-3-4 in 1902-1903.

72. In consequence of the prevalence of malarial fever in the town, the general health was not good. The number of births and deaths registered was 225 and 275, respectively.

73. The existing Octroi Schedule is now being revised in accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution Nos. 175—185, dated the 17th September 1903, of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agricultural
Statistics.
Summary of the
year.

[For the year ending
the 31st March
1904.]

74. *Ajmer*.—The *rabi* harvest for 1902-1903, the collections on account of which were made in 1903-1904 was better than in the previous year. The *kharif* harvest of 1903 was fair, the outturn being estimated at about 12 annas in the rupee. The water was sufficient in wells and there was no scarcity of fodder. The area under cultivation for the *rabi* harvest of 1902-1903 was 32,734 acres, of which 1,469 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 287,024 maunds. The area under cultivation for the *kharif* harvest of 1903-1904 was 135,197 acres of which 28,686 acres failed. The outturn was estimated at 352,264 maunds. The revenue collected on account of these two harvests amounted to Rs. 2,23,281. The collections of revenue suspended in previous years amounted to Rs. 8,171. The total collections came to Rs. 2,31,452. The amount of revenue due in the year and suspended was Rs. 60,496. A sum of Rs. 56,985, the amount of arrears due from the Istimrardars in the Ajmer District, was remitted under the orders of the Government of India.

75. No advances were made under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884), while a sum of Rs. 1,575 only was advanced to the cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883). A sum of Rs. 25,823 was recovered, and Rs. 64,247 due by Istimrardars were remitted. The outstanding account under both Acts on the 31st March 1904 amounted to Rs. 1,16,713.

76. The Ajmer agricultural population have not yet recovered from the effects of a succession of bad seasons, and the Istimrardars are in debt.

77. *Merwara*.—The *rabi* harvest of 1902-1903 was a fairly good one, the cultivated area being 23,272 acres, of which 1,414 acres failed. In the *kharif* harvest of 1903-1904, 49,505 acres were brought under cultivation, of which 2,475 acres failed. The outturn of the *kharif* harvest was estimated at 261,639 maunds. The revenue collected on account of these two harvests was Rs. 1,10,841, while Rs. 454 only were collected on account of previous suspensions. Revenue amounting to Rs. 22,373 was suspended during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,17,100 was remitted by the Government of India on account of the arrears of previous years.

A sum of Rs. 5,791 was advanced to the cultivators under both Acts. Rs. 23,536 were recovered, and Rs. 1,53,318 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Mines.

78. Towards the close of the year 1903-1904, the articles of agreement approved by the Government of India to mine for asbestos in the village of Kaolai in the Ajmer District were executed by Messrs. Bradbury Brady & Co. Mr. Hormasji Jehangirji Hormasji, to whom a prospecting license in respect to three plots of land in Merwara was granted, has commenced work at Kotra. During the year eight prospecting and exploring licenses were granted. In

* Deolia, Padlia, Ratakote and Chundma and Kharwa.

the Istimrari area, * four contracts to mine for garnets were sanctioned, and the Government share was fixed at one anna in the rupee on the net profit of the Istimrardars.

Trade.

79. The returns of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the calendar year 1903 show an increase in the number of passengers booked from stations inside Ajmer-Merwara from 653,981 to 719,405.

The grain trade of the two most important local trade centres for the year under report and the previous year is given below :—

Ajmer.—Imports in 1902, 17,528 tons ; exports 556 tons ; balance of imports 16,972 tons. Imports in 1903, 14,644 tons ; exports 236 tons ; balance of imports 14,408 tons.

Beawar.—Imports in 1902, 17,591 tons; exports 2,161 tons; balance of imports 15,430 tons. Imports in 1903, 8,625 tons; exports 1,665 tons; balance of imports 6,960 tons.

Imports of cotton at Beawar rose from 516 to 1,513 tons during the year under report.

80. The total expenditure on Public Works (other than irrigation and Public Works, railways) during the year ending the 31st March 1904 amounted to Rs. 1,14,378, as against Rs. 98,075 in 1902-1903. The chief items of expenditure were buildings for "Law and Justice" Rs. 23,898; buildings for the Revenue Department Rs. 1,045; buildings for the Educational Department Rs. 11,989; roads Rs. 46,372; and establishment, tools and plant Rs. 22,095. The restoration of Shah Jehan's marble Baradaris on the Anasagar embankment and of the Arhai-din-ka-Jhonpra was entirely completed during the year.

81. During the year 1903-1904 there was an increase of four miles in the district main lines owing to the diversion of the Ajmer Pisangan main line to Picholian *via* the Nand stage. The total mileage of the district main line amounted to 197 miles at the close of the year. The number of articles despatched and the number of articles received for delivery were 56,144 and 64,081, respectively, as against 52,883 and 63,820 in the year 1902-1903. The percentage of articles that remained undelivered was 6.11, as against 4.49 in the year 1902-1903.

The total expenditure on the District Post establishment during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,922-2-2, as against Rs. 3,942-15-4 in the previous year.

82. At the end of the year the length of the roads on which trees were newly planted and maintained was as follows:—Imperial roads 37 miles 2 furlongs, District roads 21 miles 2 furlongs. The number of trees newly planted during the year 1903-1904 was 2,447. The number of nurseries maintained during the year was three. The Bhinai nursery kept at the expense of District funds, was closed in August 1903, it being no longer required. The total cost of these operations was Rs. 4,688 distributed as follows: Imperial Rs. 2,130; District fund Rs. 2,558.

83. There were altogether 63 rain-gauges in Ajmer-Merwara, of which seven maintained by the Forest Department were discontinued under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. The remaining 56 rain-gauges have all been inspected from time to time by the District Officers and found to be efficient with the exception of a few, which were either replaced or repaired by the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division. A new site has been selected for the Ajmer Rain-fall Observatory. The site of the rain-gauge at Deolia is not very suitable, but no better one is available.

SECTION V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—IMPERIAL.

(1) LAND AND WATER REVENUE.

Character of the seasons.

[For the year ending on 31st March 1904.]
[Vide appended statements, Serial Nos. 35 and 36.]

Recovery of revenue.

84. The average rainfall of the district during 1903-04 was 23·97, against a normal of 21 inches. A statement showing the total rainfall of the District is appended. The rainfall, though larger than the normal, was neither timely nor well distributed. The *rabi* harvest in Ajmer-Merwara was, on the whole, a fairly good one, while the *khariif* was better than in the previous year.

85. The whole of the land revenue demand for the *rabi* and *khariif* harvests was not collected, and a portion of the revenue for the same harvests had to be suspended in the Ajmer and Beawar Tahsils. Proposals for the remission of Rs. 1,17,100 and Rs. 56,985, being the outstanding arrears due from the Beawar and Todgarh Tahsils in the Merwara District and from the Istimrardars in the Ajmer District, respectively, were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year under report.

The collections of the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Arrears	8,626
Revenue of the year	3,34,121
TOTAL	3,42,747

Prices.

86. The retail prices of the principal food grains in April 1903, were above the normal, but as the season went on, there was a gradual fall. The prices that ruled in the months of September, October and November 1903, were between 23 to 25 seers per rupee in the Ajmer District, and 24 to 25 seers in the Merwara District.

Takavi Loans.

87. The Takavi loan account was as follows:—

	Outstanding at the beginning of the year.	DURING YEAR			Outstanding at the close of the year.
		Advanced.	Collected.	Remitted.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883	1,98,494	5,066	19,276	48,041	1,36,243
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act XII of 1884	1,77,777	2,300	30,083	16,206	1,38,788
TOTAL	3,76,271	7,366	49,359	64,247	2,70,031

Cattle.

88. The number of cattle returned during the year is shown in the following table:—

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Cows and bullocks	97,114	107,976	114,713
Buffaloes	20,453	12,463	14,124
Sheep and goats	146,792	235,889	284,618

89. The inspection returns show that the boundary marks were in a satisfactory condition. The boundary disputes between Ajmer and Shahpura and Barli and Merwar remained unsettled. Boundary marks and disputes.

90. The three tahsils in the Ajmer-Merwara District, viz., Ajmer, Beawar, and Todgarh were inspected by the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara and by the Commissioner. The results of the inspections were on the whole satisfactory. The Patwari Instructor was on duty throughout the year, and examinations of Patwaris were held on the 19th May and the 9th December 1903, and the following days.

91. For the recovery of land and water revenue and takavi, 84 dastaks and 22 warrants were issued in the Ajmer District. No property was sold nor was any one imprisoned. Processes.

92. The Revenue business statement shows that there is a fall from 5,403 to 2,982 in the Ajmer District, and a rise from 3,141 to 3,932 in the Merwara District in cases disposed of. The fall in Ajmer was due to the institution of a smaller number of registration cases and the rise in Merwara to the disposal of mutation cases. Revenue cases.

93. For the construction of gangmen's quarters at mile 2 on the Malwa Land Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 528 square yards of land was taken up by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company, and the question of the relinquishment of certain land formerly acquired is under consideration. acquisition.

94. No suits were instituted by or against Government during the year. Government suits.

(2) OPIUM, EXCISE AND DRUGS.

95. The receipts under "Country spirits," which amounted to Rs. 1,04,090, are made up of the following items:— Excise.

	Rs.
Still-head duty	1,01,887
Arrears of the preceding five years' contract	2,203
TOTAL	1,04,090

[Vide Appended forms 1 to 5, Serial Nos. 37 to 41.]

The excess receipts of Rs. 27,887 over the minimum guarantee of Rs. 74,000 in the Still-head duty is principally due to the returning prosperity of the district. The consumption of country liquor increased by 15,617 gallons, as compared with the previous year's figures. The average selling price of country-liquor was Rs. 0-1-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per dram or Rs. 3-10-11 per gallon.

96. During the year 361 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests of opium were exported to the Punjab and none to Bombay. The duty levied was Rs. 1,01,220 being a decrease of Rs. 29,400 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The levy of an import duty of Rs. 4 per seer on Malwa opium, with effect from the 1st April 1904, and a similar duty with effect from 1st April 1905, on opium produced or manufactured in Ajmer-Merwara, has been sanctioned. The opium farm and vend fees fetched Rs. 18,017, as against Rs. 21,446 in the previous year, the actual sales in 1902-1903 not having come up to the expectations which had been formed. The retail vend licenses granted in the rural areas numbered 47. The number of cultivation licenses issued was Rs. 4,567 of which Rs. 4,551 were for Merwara. The increase in the number of cultivation licenses during the year under report is due to the abundant rainfall in the latter period of the monsoon. The area cultivated in Merwara is reported to be 1,125 acres and the produce is estimated at 225 maunds.

97. The import duty on drugs and the bonded ware-house fees fell from Rs. 2,285 to Rs. 2,102. There was a slight rise in the license fees, viz., from Rs. 8,820 to Rs. 8,920. Drugs.

98. Prosecutions under the Excise Act and Opium Act numbered 31 and 52. The number of persons convicted under each Act was 23 and 47, respectively. Prosecutions.

99. Three proprietors of chandu smoking dens were prosecuted for possessing illicit chandu two of whom were convicted. The number of dens existing at the close of the year was as last year 15.

Staff.

100. The expenditure on the Excise Establishment amounted to Rs. 9,218. The extra Excise Preventive Establishment has begun to justify its existence by the detection of smuggling cases, the maintenance of closer supervision over shops and Istimrari stills in the district, and an increased revenue to Government.

(3) STAMPS.

Stamps.

[Vide Appended
Statement
(No. 42).]

101. Stamp receipts increased under the heads of court-fee stamps and paper for judicial petitions. The increase is due to the larger amount of litigation, probably due to the greater prosperity of the district generally. The increase under non-judicial stamps is attributed to an unusual demand for money caused by a sudden rise in the prices of cotton and other commodities. No cases of wilful breach of the stamp rules were detected. Out of Rs. 4,962, the uncollected balance of stamp duty in pauper suits at the close of the previous year, Rs. 4,936 were remitted as irrecoverable, Rs. 25 remained unrealized at the end of the year. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 17,357, as against Rs. 16,406 in the previous year. There was an increase in the amount of discount paid and refunds granted, and a small increase under "Office establishment" and "Contingencies."

(4) INCOME TAX.

102. The number of persons assessed fell from 1,919 to 742 and the demand from Rs. 65,377 to Rs. 52,991 owing to the taxable limit having been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 by Act XI of 1903. Of the demand, 99.55 per cent. was collected; of the outstanding balance of Rs. 343 Rs. 35 have since been recovered and Rs. 70, erroneously included in the assessment, have been remitted.

103. In the course of collection 13 processes were issued, as against 25 in the previous year. The number of revision petitions preferred by assesseees to the Commissioner, under Section 27 of the Income Tax Act was 16.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

District Fund
(excluding
Dispensary
Fund).

[Year ending 31st
March 1904, tables
1 to 3, Serial
Nos. 44, 45 and 46.]

104. The District Fund receipts for 1903-1904, amounted to Rs. 37,717 and the expenditure to Rs. 42,589. The closing balance of the fund on the 31st March 1904, was Rs. 13,566. The receipts, when compared with those of the previous year, showed a decrease of Rs. 1,394 mainly due to the fact that the receipts of 1902-1903 included the amount of arrear pension contribution which was paid on behalf of the village school teachers and the District Board Head Office Establishment, but which was subsequently refunded by the Comptroller, India Treasuries, as explained in paragraph 98 of last year's report.

105. The expenditure during the year under report rose from Rs. 32,543 in 1902-1903, to Rs. 42,589, showing an increase of Rs. 10,046 under Public Works charges. The increase is due to the construction of a new dâk bungalow at Kekri, the reconstruction of the Taragarh dâk bungalow, and to the substitution of a slab roof over two rooms of the Nasirabad dâk bungalow in place of a thatched roof, while the Masuda Ghata road was improved during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,631.

106. In connection with the improvement of the breed of cattle, suitable bulls could not be obtained at the last Pushkar Fair, and it is now proposed to ask the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department to purchase two bulls in the Kota State when on tour next cold weather.

107. The itinerant Veterinary Assistant has continued to do good work. Foot and mouth disease broke out in Deolia, Barli and Nagar, but it was checked immediately. During the year under report the Veterinary Assistant was sent to the Mukteshwar Laboratory to join the course of instruction in Rinderpest inoculation. No medicines were purchased during the year there being a sufficient stock in hand.

108. This fund opened with a cash balance of Rs. 8,685. The receipts increased from Rs. 10,544 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 15,564, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,418, as against Rs. 6,444 in the year 1902-1903.

109. The increase in the receipts is due to the credit of the sale-proceeds of the old dispensary building at Kekri and to a sum of Rs. 3,000 having been

Dispensary
Fund.

[For the year
ending the 31st
March 1904.]

contributed by the Kekri Municipality for the construction of a new dispensary at Kekri. The increase of Rs. 3,974 in the expenditure is due to the purchase of surgical instruments for the Ajmer hospital and the Beawar dispensary, to Public Works charges in connection with the new dispensary at Kekri, and to the cost of repairs to dispensaries in Merwara. The closing balance was Rs. 22,331, of which Rs. 8,500 are invested in Government securities.

110. Of the balance of Rs. 29-1-5 at the credit of this account, a sum of Health Office Rs. 24-9-0 was expended during the year, and Rs. 4-8-5 remained at the credit Account of the account.

111. It has now been definitely settled that the amount subscribed under Victoria Memorial this head will be spent in improving and enlarging the General Hospital at Ajmer. A sum of Rs. 2,711 was spent during the year under report and there was a closing balance of Rs. 25,548-10-11 at the credit of the Fund.

112. *Pound Fund*.—The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,426, as against Rs. 1,657 in 1902-1903. The decrease of Rs. 231 is due to a smaller number of unclaimed cattle having been sold. Local Funds, Incorporated and Excluded.

The expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,350 to Rs. 1,474. The decrease of Rs. 1,876 is due to the fact that during the year 1903-1904 Rs. 500 only were transferred to the District Board for road repairs, as against Rs. 1,800 last year, and to few applications for refunds on account of the sale of unclaimed cattle having been made. The closing balance of the fund, including the amount standing to the credit of the Beawar Municipal Pound, stood at Rs. 1,096.

113. *Patwari Fund*.—The receipts of the Fund fell from Rs. 34,547 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 32,843 in 1903-1904, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,704, and the expenditure decreased by Rs. 2,912, viz., from Rs. 36,757 to Rs. 33,845. The decrease in receipts is due to a smaller contribution from Imperial Funds than in the previous year, while the decrease in expenditure is attributed to the Government loan of Rs. 12,000 having been repaid in full in 1902-1903. The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 13,510.

114. *Chaukidari Fund*.—The receipts increased from Rs. 11,166 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 13,920, and the expenditure from Rs. 11,044 to Rs. 12,053. The increase in receipts is due to the realization of arrears of previous years, while the increase in expenditure is due to the supply of winter uniforms to the chowkidars. The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 9,941 in cash and Rs. 5,000 in Government securities.

115. *Police Clothing Fund*.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,854, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,434, as against Rs. 6,881 and Rs. 5,126, respectively, in 1902-1903. The slight increase of Rs. 27 in receipts does not call for remark. The increase of Rs. 3,308 in expenditure is attributed to the purchase of winter uniforms. The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 4,883, in cash and Rs. 5,000, in Government securities.

116. *Police Chanda Fund*.—The income rose from Rs. 1,668 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 1,768, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,751 to Rs. 1,409. The decrease of Rs. 342 in expenditure is due to fewer remounts having been purchased during the year.

The closing balance amounted to Rs. 877.

117. *Nasirabad Cantonment Fund*.—The total receipts of the fund were Rs. 46,088, as against Rs. 40,345 in 1902-1903, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 48,000 to Rs. 49,654. The increase of Rs. 5,743 in receipts is due to larger Octroi receipts in consequence of a revised Octroi tariff having come into force from the 1st September 1903, and to the sale-proceeds of fruits, grass and old materials.

The increased expenditure is reported to be due to:—

- (a) Refunds of taxes and miscellaneous;
- (b) Expenditure on precautionary measures against plague;
- (c) Establishment of a new forest plantation;
- (d) New improved system of trenching night-soil.

The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 9,586, as against Rs. 13,152 in 1902-1903.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[Year ending on the
31st March 1904.]
[Vide appended
tables 1 to 7, Serial
Nos. 47 to 53.]

118. The number of public educational institutions remained unaltered, *viz.*, 66. The average numbers on the rolls and the average daily attendance of institutions maintained by the Department were 3,801 and 2,888, respectively, as against 3,600 and 2,691 in 1902-1903. The effects of the years of scarcity and distress are manifest, and must be so for some years to come, in the deficiency of young children forthcoming to fill the schools; but there has been some improvement this year in the daily attendance, and with favourable seasons this will increase, until, it is hoped, the school-rolls show again the numbers that they bore before the famine.

The Government
College and
Schools.

119. During the year the changes in the staff have been few. The number of students in the College classes at the end of the year was 68, and in the School 247. In the University examinations, it is satisfactory to note, the College was particularly successful, 15 students out of 19 candidates passing the Intermediate Examination, and 16 out of 20 candidates the Entrance. The Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination was held at Ajmer on the 25th January 1904 and the following days. One hundred and sixteen candidates appeared, out of whom 53 passed. The examination for the B.A. degree was postponed, on account of plague at Allahabad, to July 1904. The Vice Principal and the Professors are reported to have done good work, and the work of the senior teachers has also been favourably noticed. The new Boarding House for the Government College has been completed.

Lower College.

120. The Lower College had 465 boys on its rolls at the close of the year. As reported last year, proposals for affording increased accommodation to the Lower College are under consideration. The average daily attendance was 405.

Aided schools.

121. The number of aided schools was five. These schools had on their rolls a number of 1,498 pupils, and were well reported on. The five under-mentioned European schools were brought under the European Schools Regulation during the year:—

- (1) Ajmer Railway School.
- (2) Ajmer Convent School.
- (3) Abu Road Railway School.
- (4) Phalera Railway School.
- (5) Bandikui Railway School.

Village schools.

122. The number of village schools was the same as last year, *viz.*, 8 secondary and 41 primary. From the secondary schools 14 candidates appeared for the Middle Vernacular Examination, and 7 were successful. The teachers of the village schools are reported to have done their work quite satisfactorily. Of the 41 primary schools, 20 are classed as good and 14 fair, while 7 are recorded as bad. The 8 secondary schools have been favourably reported upon. The average daily attendance in the village schools rose from 2,524 in 1902-1903 to 2,663 in the year under report. The total cost of the village schools in the year was Rs. 30,004 of which Rs. 14,722 was Government (Imperial) expenditure.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

123. The usual religious fair at Pushkar was held in the first week of Fairs. November 1903, a precaution being taken against the introduction of plague by the stoppage of the issue of tickets from infected areas.

Rules were framed in regard to the sanitation of the village and the medical inspection and supervision of the pilgrims.

The usual horse show and cattle fair was held at the same time. The attendance of people and pilgrims was estimated at about 40,000. No serious crime occurred during the fair. The sanitary arrangements were excellent and no epidemic disease broke out during the fair.

124. The Urs fair, in connection with the shrine of Khwajah Sahib at Ajmer, was held in the last week of September 1903, under precautions similar to those adopted for the Pushkar Fair. The number of pilgrims who attended the fair during 1903 was about 70,000. No serious crime was reported.

125. The Tijaji Fairs at Beawar and Kekri were held in the last week of August 1903. These fairs are to a great extent local gatherings, and generally attended only by people from the neighbouring country side. About 10,000 persons attended the fair at Beawar, while at Kekri the attendance was larger than in the preceding year.

126. The Arab stallion "Quit" was sent to Babugarh on the 20th September 1903. The number of mares covered by him was 14. Nothing has yet been done towards replacing the Arab stallion by a Marwari, Kathiawari, or Australian stallion.

[Year ending the 31st March, 1904, Tables I, I(a), E, P, Q, M, N, Serial Nos. 55 to 60.]

127. The number of horse stock present at the Pushkar Fair in November 1903, was 782. Although the animals were not very high class, they compared very favourably with those brought to the fair in the previous year.

128. Eighteen ponies were purchased for Mounted Infantry, and there were some good Mewari horses, but the prices asked for them were too high to admit of them being purchased as remounts. The number of cattle exhibited at Pushkar was 1,413. As reported last year, suitable Nagori bulls were again not procurable during the year under report, and the proposed purchase of such bulls by the District Board was consequently delayed.

129. Foot and mouth disease broke out in the Istimrari estates of Barli, Nagar and Deolia in the Ajmer district, but was checked immediately, and the same disease was reported in some villages in Merwara.

130. The Bhumias of the Ajmer District were, as usual, received by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer on the 26th June 1903, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor. Of the total demand of Rs. 3,961 on account of Nazarana, a sum of Rs. 3,469-12-0 was recovered. The recovery of the balance of Rs. 491-4-0 was suspended till the 1st January 1904. Of the suspended sum, Rs. 443-8-0 have since been recovered, and, for the recovery of the balance of Rs. 47-12-0 steps are being taken.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

AJMER;
The 30th July, 1904.

APPENDICES TO REPORT.

No. 1.— *Climate of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1903.*

	In.	Ct.
RAINFALL IN INCHES—		
January to May	0	70
June to September	17	51
October to December	0	07
TOTAL	18	28

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—

May—

Maximum	93	5
Minimum	82	0
Mean	87	7

July—

Maximum	93	5
Minimum	77	5
Mean	88	0

December—

Maximum	60	0
Minimum	42	0
Mean	51	0

PREVAILING WINDS—

January to May	N. E. S. W.
June to September	S. W. W.
October to December	N. W. S. W.

H. R. WOOLBERT, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Meteorological Observatory, Ajmer.

No. 2.—Civil Divisions of Ajmer and Merwara Districts, 1903-1904.

Name of Division.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages on rent roll.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.	
												Land.	Gross (including District Funds).
AJMER .	Ajmer .	1	2,069-816	367,453	Ajmer . . . 73,839	415*	18	30	24 miles from Ajmer to Harwar.	10	558	R 2,31,452	R a. p.
					Nasirabad . . . 22,494								
					Kekri . . . 7,053								
					Pisangan . . . 4,318								
					Bhinai . . . 4,811								
					Masuda . . . 4,172								
MERWARA .	Merwar .	1	640-846	109,459	Pushkar . . . 3,831								
					Sawar . . . 3,327								
					Deoli . . . 5,803								
					Beawar . . . 21,923	330	5	6	33 miles from Todgarh to entrance point of Merwara.	10	146	R 74,315	1,11,205
TOTAL .	...	2	2,710-680	476,912		...	23	36	.....	...	704	R 2,81,176	3,42,747

14,60,208-5-1

* Includes khindas, jagir and latwar villages.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lt.-Col.*,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—Statement of population of the Ajmer and Merwara districts according to the Census of 1901.

According to Census of 1901.	Ajmer.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
<i>Inhabited Houses.</i>			
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings	80,800	26,601	107,401
Population	367,453	109,459	476,912
Number per square mile	177.53	170.81	175.90
<i>Classification of Population.</i>			
Christians	3,229	483	3,712
Hindus { Sikhs	264	...	264
{ Jains	14,409	5,513	19,922
{ Hindus and Aryas	293,021	87,798	380,819
Muhammadans	56,378	15,653	72,031
Others	152	12	164
TOTAL	367,453	109,459	476,912
Prevailing languages	Ajmeri, Marwari, Dhundhari, Mewari, Hindustani, Urdu and Hindi.	Merwari, Marwari, Dhundhari, Mewari, Hindustani, Urdu and Hindi.	

P. J. MELVILL, Lt.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT A.

No. 4.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1903.

Part I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1903. (a)

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year. (b)	Number of complaints (c) and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases referred to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial. (d)	Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED. (d)				Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.	
												Not referred to the Police for investigation.	Ending in discharge or acquittal. (f).	Ending in conviction or acquittal.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.			
1	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Section 170, Indian Penal Code	Personating a public servant.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Accused escaped.
2	"	Attempt to murder.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	"	Attempt to commit suicide.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	"	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	"	Causing grievous hurt voluntarily.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	"	Wrongful restraint.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	"	Wrongful confinement.	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	"	Kidnapping.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	"	Assault to commit theft of property worn by a person.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	"	Theft.	1	43	15	3	20	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 with- drawn.
11	"	Dacoity.	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	"	Criminal breach of trust.	...	31	14	2	5	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	"	Criminal breach of trust by public servant.	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	"	Receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	"	Mischief by killing an animal of the value of Rs. 10.	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 compro- mised, 10 with- drawn, 1 "
16	"	Criminal trespass.	3	138	54	...	11	11	76	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	"	House trespass.	1	6	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	"	House breaking by night.	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	"	Opium Act.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	5	242	95	6	37	45	107	...	...	18	14	...	...	...	8	54 compro- mised, 13 with- drawn.

(a) Each column will show the number actually received, dismissed, investigated, declared false, etc., during the year.

(b) Cases under trial at the beginning of the year should be included.

(c) When more complaints than one are received about a single set of alleged facts, one complaint only should be shown. Counter-complaints may be shown separately if the Court so directs. Care should also be taken to expunge any case which the Magistrate terms to have been also reported to the Police and included in their Register, unless he directs that it be expunged from the Police Register. Ordinarily the case should remain only on the Register of that authority which first took action in it. Corrections, if made, should also be made in the Statement regarding persons (Part II).

(d) Cases of death, escape, or tancy during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345, and 404, Criminal Procedure Code) should not be included in columns 13 to 17, but should be shown in the Remarks column.

(e) The order to be entered in filling in column 13 to 16 is that in force at the end of the year. But a note may, if thought advisable, be made in the column of Remarks, showing how many acquittals took place in the Appellate or Revisional Court.

(f) A case should be entered as ending in conviction when anyone of the accused is finally convicted by a competent Court.

(g) Abettments punishable under Chapter V, Indian Penal Code, other than those specified in sections 115 to 129 of the Code, should be shown with the substantive offence abetted. Attempts should be shown immediately after the offence attempted.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

P. J. MELVILL, Lt.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT A.

No. 5.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1903.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or of a magisterial case.																
Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCEEDINGS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS			Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader). (b)	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	TOTAL BEFORE COURTS.	Number discharged or acquitted. (c)	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour). (d)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
			Warrants.	Summons. (a)	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Section 107, I. P. C.	Personating a public servant.	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2		
2	" 309	Attempting to commit suicide.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	" 324	Causing hurt by dangerous weapon.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	" 325	Causing grievous hurt.	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	" 341	Wrongful restraint.	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
6	" 342	Wrongful confinement.	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
7	" 356	Assault to commit theft.	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	" 363	Kidnapping.	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
9	" 379	Theft.	17	6	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...		2 withdrawn.
10	" 406	Criminal breach of trust by a public servant.	7	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
11	" 409	Criminal breach of trust by a public servant.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		116 compounded.
12	" 428	Mischief.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		48 withdrawn.
13	" 447	Criminal trespass.	2	172	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...		2 withdrawn.
14	" 448	House trespass.	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
15	" I of 1878	Opium Act.	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	35	205	...	...	240	17	257	56	22	28-21	11		116 compounded. 52 withdrawn.

(a) Column (b) should not include persons against whom a warrant eventually issued.

(b) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.

(c) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became lunatic during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.

(d) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

Note.—This statement should be prepared by the Magistrate.

P. J. MELVILL, Lt.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT A.

No. 6.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1903.

Part III.—Return of cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.										NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE OR JUDGE, IF ANY, REASON UNDER SECTION 160, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.										Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts. (2)	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction. (c)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 23 and 24.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
			INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE.			Total.	Percentage of cases investigated of once on report (column 6) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (c., of columns 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate. (c)	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.																
			Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28					
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	7	..	2	333	..	1	..
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3A	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Currency and Bank Notes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3B	467 and 471		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3C	499A to 499D		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	212 to 216, 216A	Harboring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	26	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	17	1	18	7	9	5625	..	2	..	..			

Part III.—Return of cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police—continued.

[illegible]

STATEMENT A.

No. 7.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year-1903.

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

[illegible]

Class II—Serious offences against the Person.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.	
302, 303, 395 .	Murder { by bludge " dakais " robbers " poison
307 .	Other murders .
304, 308 .	Attempts at murder .
376 .	Culpable homicide .
377 .	Rape .
317, 318 .	Unnatural offences .
305, 306, 309 .	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .
329, 331, 333 .	Attempt at and abetment of suicide .
	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property .
	or confession, or deterring public servant .
325, 326, 335 .	Grievous hurt .
328 .	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .
327, 330, 332 .	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant .
324 .	Hurt by dangerous weapon .
363 to 369 .	Kidnapping or abduction .
346 to 348 .	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion .
372 and 373 .	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution .
371 .	Habitually dealing in slaves .
353, 354, 356, 357 .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .
304A, 338 .	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt .

**Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property,
or against Property only.**

30	395, 397, 398	•	•	•	Dakaiti
31	399, 402	•	•	•	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti { by poisonous or stupefy- ing drugs
32	394, 397, 398	•	•	•	Robbery with hurt { by other means in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise other robberies
33	392, 393	•	•	•	Robbery
34	270, 281, 292, 435 to 440	430 to 433, •	•	•	Serious mischief and cognate offences
35	428, 429	•	•	•	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal

a) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.
 (b) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became insane during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.
 (c) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

NOTE.—This statement should be prepared by the Police.

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police Station, or in cases taken up by the Police—continued.

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported.																				
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.																	REMARKS.
			Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation or the Police had refused by the Police to be false.	Persons not arrested during the year.	Persons released by the Station Officer under Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial. (a)	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted. (b)	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour). (c)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.—continued.																				
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt . . . . .	..	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	55	102	64.96	102	..	..
37	449 to 452 .	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	33.33	1	..	..
38	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually . . . . .	..	16	..	..	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	11	1	10	9.00	10	..	3 transferred.
39	311, 400, 401 .	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaites, robbers, and thieves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 transferred.
TOTAL			..	195	..	..	4	2.05	..	..	..	3	101	69	122	63.87	122	..	..
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																				
40	341 to 344 .	Wrongful restraint and confinement . . . . .	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	3	33.33	3	..	..
41	336, 337 .	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	100	1	..	..
42	374 .	Compulsory labour . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL			..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	4	40	4	..	..
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																				
43	453, 456 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	100	1	..	..
44	370 to 382 .	Theft . . . . .	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	15	10	35.71	10	..	..
TOTAL			..	372	..	..	7	1.88	..	..	..	..	365	76	289	79.17	183	..	..

[illegible]

... the ... appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.

(c) Cases of death, escape, or transfer before appearance may be mentioned in the column of Remarks.

(d) The number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (including accomplices pardoned under sections 337 and 338, Criminal Procedure Code), and those who died, escaped, or became insane during trial, should be shown in the Remarks column.

(c) It may be mentioned in the Remarks column how many of these were convicted of a non-cognizable offence only.

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT B.
No. 8.—(Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1903.)
Part I.—Return of non cognizable cases.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried (a)		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
			with the Police.	otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						ending in discharge or acquittal.	ending in conviction.	with the Police.	otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Section 160, I. P. C.	Committing affray	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	" 161 "	Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	" 172 "	Abducting to avoid service of summons.	...	1	1	2	10	...	13	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 176 "	Omitting to give notice or information to public servant by person legally bound to give it.	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	" 182 "	False information with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.	...	...	...	4	12	...	10	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	" 183 "	Resistance to the taking of property by lawful authority of public servant.	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
7	" 186 "	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	" 188 "	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
9	" 193 "	Giving false evidence.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	" 203 "	Giving false information regarding an offence committed.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	" 205 "	False personation.	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	" 206 "	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure.	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	" 211 "	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	...	1	1	3	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	" 213 "	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment.	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	" 218 "	Framing an incorrect record by a public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	" 204 "	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	...	...	...	6	1	...	7	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	" 205 "	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.

No. 9.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1903.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Persons concerned in cases pending at the close of the year (excluding those against whom process had issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.(c)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED. (b)		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons convicted in the year.	REMARKS.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted. (d)			
1	3		4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
1	Section 160, I. P. C.	Committing affray	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	2	66.66	..	
2	" " 161 "	Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	..	3	1	..	4	..	3	1	25.00	..	
3	" " 172 "	Absconding to avoid service of summons.	1	2	10	..	13	..	8	5	41.66	..	
4	" " 176 "	Omitting to give notice or information to public servant by person legally bound to give it.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	" " 182 "	False information, with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful authority to the injury of another person.	..	4	11	..	16	..	7	8	53.33	..	
6	" " 183 "	Resisting to the taking of property by lawful authority of public servant.	..	5	1	..	6	..	2	1	16.66	..	
7	" " 186 "	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	..	2	8	..	10	..	3	8	80.00	..	
8	" " 188 "	Disobedience to an order duly promulgated by public servant.	..	21	4	..	23	..	20	7	25.00	1	
9	" " 193 "	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
10	" " 205 "	False personation	1	6	..	..	7	..	6	1	16.66	..	
11	" " 206 "	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	" " 211 "	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	100.00	..	
13	" " 213 "	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment.	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	2	100.00	..	
14	" " 218 "	Framing an incorrect record by a public servant.	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	50.00	..	
15	" " 264 "	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	..	0	1	..	7	..	4	3	43.85	..	

[Vide Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT C.

No. 10.—Showing property stolen and recovered during the year 1903.

Serial No.	OFFENCE.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	302, 303, 395, and 396, Indian Penal Code	5	2	40	R a. p. 802 12 6	R a. p. 30 4 0	3.73	
24	363 to 369, Indian Penal Code	1	1	100	12 10 0	12 10 0	100	
28	353, 356, 354 and 357, Indian Penal Code	1	...	...	5 13 0	...	...
30	395, 397 and 398, Indian Penal Code	3	...	...	3,621 1 0	...	...
32B	394, 397 and 398, Indian Penal Code	2	2	100	66 0 0	49 0 3	74.24	
33B	392 and 393, Indian Penal Code	4	2	50	84 5 0	4 10 6	5.95	
33C	392 and 393, Indian Penal Code	3	1	33.33	533 15 3	202 2 3	37.82	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460, Indian Penal Code	340	120	35.29	22,351 13 7	4,026 11 6	18.01	
38	412 and 413, Indian Penal Code . . . . .	...	3	...	3,447 6 0	1,238 0 0	...	
44	379 to 382, I. P. C., Cattle theft	96	35	36.45	58,098 15 6	1,137 0 0	32.98	
44A	379 to 382, I. P. C., Ordinary theft	746	341	45.71	5,567 3 9	8,200 6 8	14.28	
45	406 to 408, Indian Penal Code	53	22	41.50	50 3 0	939 0 3	16.86	
45A	409, Indian Penal Code	1	...	...	...	...	...
46	411 and 414, Indian Penal Code . . . . .	...	71	...	...	2,166 12 3	...	
	TOTAL	1,255	600	40.63	94,642 2 7	18,106 9 8	19.13	

R. C. BRAMLEY,

District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara.

STATEMENT D.

No. 11.—Return of professional crime* for the year 1903.

[Vide Section III—Police.]

STATEMENT E

No. 12.—Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of District Police in the year 1903.

COST OF POLICE.

Province (District).	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										AVERAGE PAY OF										Total Cost.		Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial Revenues.		Payable from other sources.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).

Province (District).	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										TO AREA.					TO POPULATION.					REMARKS.	
	DISTRICT FORCE.										TO AREA.					TO POPULATION.					REMARKS.	
Guardia at District, Central, and Subsidary Jails.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.	Police employed in Courts.
...	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.

+ Column 45 to 48, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

† A town contains 6,000 inhabitants or more.

‡ Columns 40 to 48, one policeman to so many of the population.

§ Columns 40 to 48, one policeman to so many of the population.

NOTE.—In this statement, when rendered for the Province, Railway Police should be included, the Police employed on each Railway being shown in a separate horizontal line. Columns 40 to 48, one policeman to so many of the population, should also be shown in a separate line under the appropriate columns, both to the District and Provincial Returns. The Special Police Reserves, which exist in Madras and the Central Provinces, should also be shown in a separate line under the appropriate columns, both to the District and Provincial Returns.

R. C. BRAMLEY,
District Superintendent of Police, Almer-Morwara.

[vide Section III—
Criminal Justice.]

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal).

No. 16.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	5	5	6	49	33	16	...	...
Offences by, or relating to, public servants, Chapter IX	7	7	7	8	3	3	...	2	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	41	40	41	73	40	29	...	4	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	14	9	13	19	12	7	...	...
Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	6	6	6	7	4	3	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	10	9	9	11	5	6	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	7	7	7	8	4	4	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	3	3	3	6	3	3	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	16	12	12	15	7	7	...	1	
Offences affecting life . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Hurt	363	308	318	782	658	111	...	13	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	9	9	9	20	17	3	...	...
Criminal force and assault	538	399	40	1,137	1,046	77	...	14	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	6	6	6	7	3	4	...	...
Rape	5	3	3	3	1	2	...	...
Unnatural offence	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	348	316	318	427	117	310	...	...
Theft	2	2	2	5	4	1	...	...
Extortion	10	7	7	22	3	19	...	...
Robbery and daktaiti	12	11	11	15	9	6	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	68	49	51	55	26	22	1	6	
Criminal breach of trust	71	66	66	107	28	76	...	3	
Receiving of stolen property	40	13	15	21	10	8	3*	...	2 escaped.
Cheating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	105	85	87	224	186	26	...	12	
Mischief	314	219	225	410	277	128	...	5	
Criminal trespass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	110	54	55	95	83	6	1*	5	*1 escaped.
Defamation, Chapter XXI	11	6	7	15	14	1	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	5	2	3	4	3	1	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	356	354	355	431	39	379	3	10	
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, and 110, security for keeping the peace	18	11	11	46	21	25	...	...
Chapter VIII, sections 109 and 110, security for good behaviour	12	12	13	20	2	18	...	...
Cantonments Military Act No. III of 1880	269	269	269	582	68	503	...	6	
Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871	56	56	57	161	94	61	...	6	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Act XXII of 1881	21	21	21	22	4	15	...	3	
Forests Regulation No. VI of 1874	206	206	206	457	45	407	2*	3	*2 escaped.
Gambling Act No. III of 1867	6	6	6	22	10	12	...	...

No. 16.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, etc.—conold.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including those pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remainder under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Municipalities Regulation No. V of 1886	647	617	649	743	122	613	7	1	
Opium Act No. I of 1878	47	47	48	67	9	48	...	...
Police District Act No. V of 1861	1,179	1,169	1,169	1,171	116	1,054	2	...	
Post Office Act No. XIV of 1863 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways Act No. XIV of 1879	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Registration of Documents Act III of 1877 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp Act I of 1879 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protection of Wild Birds and Game Act XX of 1887 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,948	4,455	4,501	7,267	3,129	4,025	19	94	

NOTES.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.
 (2) "Abettments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV, V, XIV, XVI, G. P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2, less the number of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a *Magistrate* declared that the charge was false and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under section 260, C. P. C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9, plus column 8 of previous year's statement.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of Remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrate. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 13 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of this statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal).

No. 17.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Ajmer-Merwara during 1903.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	11	46	21	25	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour	13	20	2	18	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X . . . . .	...	...	...	...
5. Possession, Chapter XII . . . . .	...	...	...	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	6	6	5	1	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	2	3	...	3	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	32	75	28	47	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4, or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 2, against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3.—Cases under sections 107, 103, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 6.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5, and 8.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4, or 5. Jury cases under Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Rule Section III—Criminal.]

Judicial Statement No. 4—(Criminal).

No. 18.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.																				
CONVICTED.																				
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	3	4	On regular trial.						On summary trial.						Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
				Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Sentence passed.	Released on probation, section 682, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission.	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.	Sentence passed.	Released on probation, section 682, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admission.	Delivered to parent or guardian, etc.	Committed or referred.						
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,106	13	1,289	1,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,392	5	1,297	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	1,788	1	579	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of Districts	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	37	...	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	33	...	8	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,313	19	3,129	3,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Court of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions. Judges on reference under section 123, C. P. Code.

Column 2, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court.

Column 3.—That is, the total of all cases.

NOTE.—Column 1, Sub-head "Court of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under section 123, C. P. C.

Column 2, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.

Column 3.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending, at the end of the year if not decided.

Column 4.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of Remarks, showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.

Column 5.—These cases will make the reference. Against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference. The reference is made under section 502, Criminal Procedure Code, or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6, against

Column 6.—An accused who has been committed to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.

Column 7.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

Column 8.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Column 9.—The figures in this statement should agree with those of Statement No. 2, and should include nothing else.

General.—The figures in this statement should agree with those of Statement No. 2, and should include nothing else.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the person is apprehended or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days' occupation should be given, commencing from the date of commitment.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal).

[vide Section III—Criminal.]

No. 19.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	Number of boys whose sentences were committed to detention in a Reformatory School.
	IMPRISONMENT.										FINE.																	
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to And/or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or suffer for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines received during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	94	1	...	1,785	...	...	...	1,730	51	3	1	...	...	Rs. a. p. 2,825 12 6	Rs. a. p. 2,587 10 3	...	33	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly, II class and III class	90	5	...	878	23	...	...	858	20	...	...	...	...	1,553 9 0	1,467 10 0	17 5 3	26	60	...	...	...	...	17	1	...
Do. Magistrate, I class	207	9	...	819	76	38	16	781	29	8	1	...	...	2,679 9 2	1,733 6 0	647 14 0	43	134	55	...	...	...	29	40	7
District Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	14	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	33 4 3	20 0 0	...	5	8	1	...	...	3	2	...
District Magistrates	...	1	...	11	...	...	12	7	2	1	11	1	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	193 10 3	...	2	4	3	3	...	...	4	2	1
Courts of Sessions	...	3	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	2	3	14	2	...	...	...
Superior Courts
TOTAL	...	4	...	437	15	...	3,496	111	40	17	3,380	103	11	2	...	...	7,208 14 8	6,065 8 9	685 3 10 7	273	69	18	2	...	41	01	9	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.

Column 2, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.

Column 3.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the reduced portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.

Column 4.—Includes compensation awarded to complainants under section 516, Act X of 1852. These awards should be shown under the head "Fines" imposed, and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for the form part of such fines.

Column 5.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 516, Act X of 1852. These awards should be shown under the head "Fines" imposed, and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for the form part of such fines.

Column 6.—The total of columns 6, 9, and 11 should correspond with the total of column 8. The total of column 8 should correspond with the total of column 12 to 17 inclusive.

General.—(1) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and where two punishments are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both. Further, to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished, with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4. It is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a foot-note. (2) As regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment, or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court, and not against the Court making the reference.

Judicial Statement No. 6—(Criminal).

[Vide Section III—Criminal.]

No. 20.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the District of Ajmer-Merrara in the year 1903.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
APPEALS.														
To District Magistrates	118	...	69	12	...	15	13	3	5	..	1	1-59		
" Courts of Sessions	100	...	...	76	...	8	5	...	2	6	3	12-97	
" Superior Courts { by persons convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	218	...	69	88	...	23	18	3	7	6	4	6-75		
REVISION.														
By District Magistrates . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Courts of Sessions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Superior Courts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "Appellants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only cases in which an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken, on behalf of a complainant, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court, on review of returns.

Column 3.—Appals dismissed under section 423, C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a Superior Court under section 436 of C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 12.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision or reference should be calculated thus—

(1) Appeals—from date of receipt in Office of the petition of appeal;

(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application;

(3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application—from the date of the order calling for the records; and

(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the order of the latter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 431, C. P. C., should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court. In columns 5 to 10 should be shown, opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of Districts and Courts of Sessions, persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases those Courts referred to the High Court.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col., Ajmer-Merrara.*
Commissioner, and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merrara.

Judicial Statement No. 6—A (Criminal).

No. 20—A.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases for Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONAL.										REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants or applicants for revision before the Court.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence revised.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Appeals.	20	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court											
Miscellaneous Criminal Applications.	35	...	22	...	...	5	5	1	2	...	
High Court											

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General
in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

[illegible]

NOTES:—Column 33.—Applications under section 235 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as “Interpleader suits” in this column. Cases under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9, Part II, as Miscellaneous.
Column 36.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous Cases.
Column 37.—Applications under sections 623 and 626 of the Civil Procedure Code and claims under section 331 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those plaintiffs that have been registered should be shown. If the plaintiff is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaintiff is granted, the plaintiff should be shown over again in the statements.

Judicial Statement No. 8—(Civil).

No. 22.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										
VALUES OF SUITS.		NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.								REMARKS.
Nat. exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which not included in money.	TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										
I.—CIVIL COURTS.										
Unpaid Tribunals	298	797	270	69	...	...	...	...	R 55,615	a. 12
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals, I and II class, and Munsiffs	494	1,088	395	519	181	...	...	...	5	5
Small Cause Courts	874	2,431	779	525	...	...	...	...	3,93,804	4
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	2,26,816	11
Chief Courts of District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,756	0
TOTAL	1,663	4,316	1,444	1,119	182	2	...	...	6,92,022	12

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.,
Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.*

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

No. 23. —Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts, in other Provinces.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF											Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.			WITH CONTEST.		Contested.		Uncontested.		
			Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or to part.	Judgment for defendant.						
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,591	278	183	608	149	61	4	...	75	16	157	26	50-13	22-74		
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals, I and II class, and Munsiffs.	3,084	356	475	793	295	86	41	15	421	110	492	118	117-90	112-60		
Small Cause Courts	5,285	1,108	527	1,655	768	14	73	26	549	217	357	42	50-49	24-50		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	54-75	125-75		
Chief Courts of Districts . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,970	1	1,833	1,187	3,116	1,213	161	118	41	1,047	245	1,008	187	98-26	27-50	

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of Remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2, should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 38 of Statement VII. If after deducting the entries shown at the end of the previous year the balance does not agree with the figure in column 38 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under section 102, Civil Procedure Code, a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff, the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column. Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not concede judgment and is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column. Column 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of their presentation to the Court should be entered in column 15, and the date of their presentation to the Court should be entered in column 16. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should also be calculated. The interval should be omitted, during which an application for review which has been granted, or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, has been pending in the Superior Court. Revised entries are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

Pending from last year	1,030
Instituted in 1903	9,336
Reviews, revivals and remands	250
	10,555

P. J. MELVILLE, *Lieut.-Col.*

Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil).

[Vide Section III.]

No. 24.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of the Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF											REMARKS.			
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.				WITH CONTEST.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases concluded and uncompleted.
			Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals.	20	...	11	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	12-21	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals, I and II class, and Munsiffs	148	...	25	18	7	...	4	...	...	33	36	20	16	167-40	
Small Cause Courts	92	...	26	13	6	9	...	1	...	13	15	9	3	39-56		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts*	25	...	3	5	...	...	...	8	1	8	...	...	...	61-4	
TOTAL	285	...	65	37	14	12	4	9	1	62	51	30	19	44-16		

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. General.—(1) Cases under section 275, Civil Procedure Code, should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases. (2) The cases of appeals dealt with by Appellate Courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part II, should not be shown in this statement.

P. J. MELVILL, Lieut.-Col.,
District Judge, and Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).

[Vide Section III.—Civil.]

No. 25.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decision confirmed, section 561, C. P. C.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1.	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
A.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Appeals from Original Decrees.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	81	...	...	6	3	...	...	27	15	18	2	6	3	1.28	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	60	...	...	3	...	...	...	32	2	4	7	19	...	90.31	...
TOTAL	141	...	...	9	3	...	...	59	17	22	9	18	3	50.82	...

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of Remarks.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil).

No. 26.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 651, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 651, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	17.25	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	7	...	2	...	54.55	...	...
TOTAL	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	12	...	2	...	43.80	...	...

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 688 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only.

(1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 26.

(2) Applications for admission or re-hearing of an appeal, sections 555, 556.

(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 692.

(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 633.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10 A.—(Civil).

No. 26 A.—Statement showing the business of the High Court for Ajmer-Merwara in 1903.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals or miscellaneous applications before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected as based upon insufficient grounds.	Judgment or order affirmed.	Judgment or order modified.	Judgment or order reversed.	Cases remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Objections under section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Appeals.</i>	11	...	...	2	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Applications.</i>	105	...	...	7	1	6	4	6	1	...	...
High Court												

G. C. WATSON,
*First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*

No. 27.—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

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CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS								REMARKS.							
	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.				Wholly infructuous.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	ON WHICH MOVABLE PROPERTY WAS ATTACHED, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED.		ON WHICH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WAS SOLD.		ON WHICH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WAS DEALT WITH UNDER SECTIONS 305, OR 323 OF ACT XIV OF 1852.		Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of mortgables.	Of immovables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																							
Unpaid Tribunals	9,272	24	268	1,101	1,430	330	93	14,835 14 10	...	4	38	130	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Judges, 1st and 2nd class, and Munshis.	6,550	29	788	1,897	1,810	1,050	83	1,64,911 8 0	8	27	60	201	130	20	147	22	123	15	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	10,943	310	902	4,170	4,678	874	98	72,870 1 0	3	5	81	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,804	373	1,978	7,258	7,933	2,263	270	2,83,317 8 4	11	30	160	517	139	20	160	23	125	16	...	...	...	...	239

NOTE.—Column 2. Total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No 12 -(Civil).

[Vide Section III.—Civil.]

No. 28.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

No. 28.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter 12, Act No. 1 of 1900.																
CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, etc.	GRANTED.		REJECTED.				Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.		Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer.	13	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	R a. p. 3,927 2 10	R ...	R a. p. 727 9 5	R a. p. 691 3 8		
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	3,927 2 10	...	727 9 5	691 3 8		

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-heads "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under section 360, Act X of 1877.
 Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.
 Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.*
 Commissioner, and District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 29.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmer-Merwara in the year 1903.

AJMER-MERWARA DISTRICTS FOR 1903-1904.

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No. 29.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the various Courts of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December 1870.												
CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS AND EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM AND EMPLOYED, CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifi- cations.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	JURY TRIALS.		ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.		
					CASES IN WHICH THE JUDGE DID NOT APPROVE OF THE VERDICT.		NUMBER OF PERSONS OF THE VERDICT IN RESPECT TO WHOM THE JUDGE DISAPPROVED.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with As- sessor.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH JUDGE DIFFERED FROM			
					Wholly.	Partially.			Whose cases he referred under sec- tion 263, C. P.C.		Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C. P.C.	One Assessor.	Both Assess- ors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under } Jurors Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session . { Jurors Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...
High Court, Original (Crimi- } Jurors nal) Jurisdiction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	28	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...

NOTES.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty, or for other causes, the opinions of the Assessors are not taken, should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.

Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
District and Sessions Judge, and Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

REGISTRATION FORM No. 1.

[Vide Section III.]

No. 30.—Statement of Instruments registered, and of the value of property transferred by registered Instruments, in each district of Ajmer for the year ending 31st December 1903.

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

DISTRICT.	Number of Registration Offices.	COMPULSORY.															
		Instruments of gift [section 17, clause (a)].		Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs100 and upwards.		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs100 [section 64 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act.]		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.		Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d.)		All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under sec. 17, clause d.		Total of compulsory registrations.	
		Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Value of annual rents.	Number.	Value of annual rents.	Number.	Aggregate value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer.	1	...	...	1	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,544
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer	1	6	4,100	297	1,61,104	...	...	399	2,73,760	20	24,660	5	169	33	2,939	760	4,86,732
Do. Nasirabad	1	2	600	44	18,408	...	...	74	37,085	...	...	...	...	46	718	167	56,821
Do. Beawar	1	2	750	99	55,726	...	...	92	41,061	...	...	...	...	4	159	197	97,729
Do. Kokri	1	...	...	10	4,612	...	...	30	78,190	...	...	5	857	...	...	45	83,639
Do. Todgarh	1	1	400	11	3,594	...	...	5	1,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5,509
Do. Deoli	1	...	...	2	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,100
TOTAL FOR 1903	7	12	5,850	464	2,66,068	...	...	600	4,31,594	20	24,660	10	1,026	83	3,876	1,189	7,33,094
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397	7,62,608

OPTIONAL.

	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs100.		Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs100.		Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.		Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.		Awards (section 17, clause i).		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	
	Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer	36	2,777	46	4,083	6	1,352	4	246	1	1,200	9	9,595	1	1,000	103	20,253
Do. Nasirabad	12	816	10	829	...	...	7	28,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	30,895
Do. Beawar	8	597	4	273	4	141	8	12,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13,871
Do. Kokri	1	95	1	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	889
Do. Todgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deoli	...	...	2	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	119
TOTAL FOR 1903	57	4,285	63	5,378	10	1,493	19	41,596	1	1,200	9	9,595	3	1,980	162	65,527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	31,424

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.

	COMPULSORY.		Instruments of sale, sto., of moveable property (section 18, clauso d).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clauso f).	All other docu- ments registered under section 18, clauso f).	Total of regis- trations in Book IV.		Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities adopted registered, other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.			
	Number.	Aggregate value.				Number.	Aggregate value.			Number.	Aggregate value.	
	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Registrar, Ajmer	1	3,452	21	95,389	6	12,149	58	1,06,000	86	1,56,990	10	2
Do. Nasirabad	...	...	3	1,250	3	232	12	740	18	2,222	...	...
Do. Beawar	...	...	5	2,770	...	...	16	71,200	21	73,970	4	...
Do. Kekri	...	...	4	1,101	...	...	6	...	10	1,101	1	...
Do. Todgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,001	3	1,001	...	...
Do. Deoli	...	...	2	550	...	...	...	...	2	550	...	...
TOTAL FOR 1903	1	3,452	35	41,060	9	12,331	95	1,78,941	140	2,35,834	15	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	90,965	22	1

E. H. KEALY,

Registrar of Assurances, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

TABLE 1.

No. 31.—Population and Constitution of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904.

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.							
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	TOTAL.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Ajmer	1	73,839	1	6	17	24	14	10	8	16
Beawar	1	21,928	...	5	14	19*	4	15	1	18
Kekri	1	7,053	1	8	...	9	2	7	...	9

* One vacant.

P. J. MELVILL, Lt.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE 2.

No. 32.—Income of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904.

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kekri.	
	R	R	R	R
OPENING BALANCE	52,782	11,599	10,443	74,824
MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—				
Octroi—				
Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals	82,335	32,003	5,727	1,20,065
II.—Animals for slaughter	7,402	564	...	7,966
III.—Fuel, lighting, and washing	5,438	7,145	5,080	17,663
IV.—Building materials	2,133	664	166	2,963
V.—Drugs, gums, and spices	2,960	2,997	2,927	8,884
VI.—Tobacco	5,967	7,753	263	13,983
VII.—Cloth	37,598	5,375	603	43,576
VIII.—Metals	9,499	3,145	338	12,982
IX.—Miscellaneous	1,143	6,958	13	8,114
TOTAL	1,54,475	66,684	15,117	2,36,196
Tax on houses and lands . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" animals and vehicles . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" professions and trades . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Tolls (on roads and ferries) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Water rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lighting rate . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Other taxes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES . . . . .	...	...	...	...
REALISATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—				
From pounds	1,211.	...	131	1,342
" hackney carriages	284	...	...	284
" licenses for the sale of spirits and drugs . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" other sources license for sale of fire-wood . . . . .	...	46	...	46
TOTAL	1,495	46	131	1,672

No. 32.—Income of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904—concluded.

HEADS OF INCOME.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Banwar.	Kekri.	
	R	R	R	R
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—				
Rents of lands, houses, sarais, dhk bungalows, etc.	3,639	1,206	1,442	6,287
Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	4,695	1,388	74	6,157
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	10,614	45	...	10,659
Fees and revenue from educational institutions .	...	67	147	214
" " medical .	...	...	...	...
" " markets and slaughter-houses .	3,293	...	...	3,293
" " tramways .	...	...	...	...
Other fees .	347	...	4	351
Fines under Municipal and other Acts .	397	296	187	880
Interest of Investments—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	300	60	360
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Premium on loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	22,985	3,302	1,914	28,201
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES)—				
From Government—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	440	...	440
From other sources—				
For general purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" educational purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" medical purposes . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	440	...	440
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals	1,258	...	...	1,258
Other items	27,539	275	64	27,878
TOTAL .	28,797	275	64	29,136
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from savings bank . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Loans—				
From Government . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Raised in the market from private individuals . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Advances—				
Permanent	117	...	...	117
Other	334	...	...	334
Deposits	932	...	...	932
TOTAL .	1,383	...	...	1,383
TOTAL INCOME, EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE .	2,09,135	70,667	17,226	2,97,028
TOTAL INCOME, INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE .	2,61,917	82,266	27,669	3,71,852
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION (MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
INCIDENCE OF INCOME (EXCLUDING OPENING BALANCE) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	2 1 6	3 0 7	2 3 0	...
	2 13 4	3 3 7	2 7 11	...

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

TABLE 3.

No. 33.—Expenditure of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Deewar.	Kekri.	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES—	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
General administration (office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishments, etc.).	9,873	4,315	120	15,308
Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books, paper, and money boxes, repairs to outposts, etc.).	3,492	2,356	1,741	7,589
Collection of Tolls on roads and ferries . . .	...	...	...	...
Survey of land	29,531	27,493	5,999	62,023
Refunds	66	384	...	450
Pensions and gratuities . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	42,962	34,548	7,860	85,370
PUBLIC SAFETY—				
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire engines and buckets, repairs, etc.).	25	3	...	28
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.).	3,920	1,040	492	5,452
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing and lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.).	15,810	4,848	1,202	21,860
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	19,755	5,891	1,694	27,340
PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—				
<i>Water-supply—</i>				
Capital outlay	11,203	...	...	11,203
Establishment, repairs, etc.	11,976	2,383	200	14,559
<i>Drainage—</i>				
Capital outlay . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Establishment, repairs, etc.	58	39	18	115
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering) and latrines.	36,653	7,864	1,298	45,815
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,976	2,120	3,464	9,560
Vaccination	579	319	98	996
Markets and slaughter-houses	611	...	...	611
Veterinary Hospital	395	598	...	993
Pounds	541	...	66	607
Dak Bungalows and Sarais . . . . .	...	1,106	981	7,129
Arboriculture, public gardens, experimental cultivation.	5,042	...	58	118
Registration of Births and Deaths	60	...	...	...
<i>Public Works—</i>				
Establishments	1,272	180	...	1,452
Buildings	456	881	61	1,403
Roads	8,395	1,751	267	10,413
Stores . . . . .	...	224	...	224
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE	81,217	17,465	6,516	1,05,198
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—				
Schools and Colleges	5,119	1,273	951	7,343
Contributions . . . . .	...	3,471	180	3,651
Libraries, museums, menageries, etc. . . . .	...	515	554	1,069
TOTAL	5,119	5,259	1,685	12,063

No. 33.—Expenditure of Municipalities in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904—concluded.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.			TOTAL.
	Ajmer.	Beawar.	Kokri.	
	R	R	R	R
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES . . .	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Interest on loans—				
Interest due on account of years previous to year of report.	...	...	...	...
Interest due on account of year of report . .	11,271	...	...	11,271
Discount	1,355	...	...	1,355
Actual cost of works done for private individuals	5,677	1,053	1,121	7,851
Miscellaneous charges				
TOTAL	18,303	1,053	1,121	20,477
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT—				
Investments—				
In securities (other than for sinking funds) .	...	...	...	...
In savings bank . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Payments to sinking fund	13,334	...	...	13,334
Repayments of loans				
Advances—				
Permanent	414	50	...	464
Other				
Deposits	1,186	...	...	1,186
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT	14,934	50	...	14,984
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,82,290	64,266	18,876	2,65,432
CLOSING BALANCE	79,627	18,000	8,793	1,06,420
GRAND TOTAL	2,61,917	82,266	27,669	3,71,852

[Vide Section III—Municipalities.]

TABLE 4.

No. 34.—Name of each Municipality in Ajmer-Merwara containing a Population of 10,000 and above, with the Income and Expenditure for the official year 1903-1904.

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population (Census of 1901).	Income (excluding Opening Balance).	Expenditure.
		R	R
Ajmer	73,839	2,09,135	1,82,290
Beawar	21,928	70,667	64,286

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.*

No. 35.—Rainfall return for the year 1903-1904.

[Vide Section V.]

1904.

1903.

Serial No		District.	Stations.	1903.																										
				April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		
				Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	Inch.	Cent.	
1		AJMER	Ajmer .	...	...	...	26	19	8	70	7	33	1	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	13	19	17
2			Bhinai .	...	...	...	22	36	6	45	8	28	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	35	2	37	25	25	
3			Savar .	...	...	...	69	82	10	91	7	07	7	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	34	...	79	28	69	
4			Harmara .	...	...	...	41	58	4	81	6	71	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	35	...	78	17	16	
5			Kokri .	...	...	...	24	47	10	48	8	71	6	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	80	...	90	28	29	
6			Masuda .	...	...	...	...	21	53	7	69	2	63	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	1	18	15	98
7			Pisangan .	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	89	6	95	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	1	2	20	13
8			Gorla .	...	...	...	...	21	70	7	72	8	43	4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	42	1	18	24	59
9			Beawar .	...	...	...	...	26	55	11	86	4	70	2	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	61	20	67
10			Dowair .	...	...	...	1	17	44	17	29	4	57	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	17	...	89	29	14
11			MERWARA	Jasa Khora .	...	...	...	...	60	12	97	4	06	4	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	20	...	76	23	56
12				Jawaia	61	...	11	14	75	8	09	2	62	5	...	8	1	11	27	57
13				Todgarh	10	...	53	18	44	6	77	3	64	17	...	24	1	51	31	40
			Total	...	20	4	38	10	38	137	96	84	28	53	85	...	35	...	...	...	1	69	4	28	14	23	311	60	
			Average	...	2	...	34	...	80	10	61	6	48	4	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	...	33	1	9	23	97	

P. J. MELVILL, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 33.—Land Revenue of the Ajmer and Merwara Divisions for the year 1903-1904.

Particulars of Revenue.	Revenue for 1903-4.				Revenue for 1902-3.				Revenue for 1901-2.				Revenue for 1900-1.				Revenue for 1899-0.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
AJMER.																				
Land Revenue.																				
{ Khalsa	2335	21378	24151	1257	25169	227	1678	1305	227	1678	1305	227	1678	1305	227	1678	1305	227	1678	1305
{ Tract land	71295	95879	55470	3160	58630	40109	71235	111611	40109	71235	111611	40109	71235	111611	40109	71235	111611	40109	71235	111611
{ Total	76730	120257	79621	4417	83808	40336	72313	112919	40336	72313	112919	40336	72313	112919	40336	72313	112919	40336	72313	112919
{ Tract land	3298	2470	974	20	191	1496	3278	4774	1496	3278	4774	1496	3278	4774	1496	3278	4774	1496	3278	4774
{ Total	60029	111473	69107	1592	100759	15667	39507	74074	15667	39507	74074	15667	39507	74074	15667	39507	74074	15667	39507	74074
Merwara.																				
{ Khalsa	119127	237401	179762	6639	185791	67699	134098	191797	67699	134098	191797	67699	134098	191797	67699	134098	191797	67699	134098	191797
{ Tract land	107978	101331	83368	35	83403	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106
{ Total	1107978	101531	83368	35	83403	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106	18163	107913	126106
Total Ajmer-Merwara.	219105	338992	263130	0061	269194	75863	212011	317903	75863	212011	317903	75863	212011	317903	75863	212011	317903	75863	212011	317903
Water Revenue.																				
{ Khalsa	12489	29536	27578	1623	29201	1958	10856	12824	1958	10856	12824	1958	10856	12824	1958	10856	12824	1958	10856	12824
{ Tract land	511	1262	966	77	1043	296	467	763	296	467	763	296	467	763	296	467	763	296	467	763
{ Total	13033	30798	28544	1700	30244	2254	11333	13587	2254	11333	13587	2254	11333	13587	2254	11333	13587	2254	11333	13587
Merwara.																				
{ Khalsa	26411	30921	26711	111	26822	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510
{ Tract land	26411	30921	26711	111	26822	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510
{ Total	26411	30921	26711	111	26822	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510	4210	26300	30510
Total Ajmer-Merwara.	287519	401711	319385	7875	326260	82328	279674	362000	82328	279674	362000	82328	279674	362000	82328	279674	362000	82328	279674	362000
Mixed Cultures.																				
{ Khalsa	492	15650	14975	413	15417	655	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tract land	308	843	762	308	1050	81	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Total	750	16473	15737	750	16497	736	...	...	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.	288299	417181	334123	8625	342747	83062	379674	362736	83062	379674	362736	83062	379674	362736	83062	379674	362736	83062	379674	362736

P. J. MELVILLE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 1.
No. 37.—Excise Revenue and Net Revenue of 1903-1904.

[Vide Section V.]

DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR BY DISTRICTS FROM

DETAILS OF GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1903-1904																											
YEAR.	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN LIQUORS, ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.					COUNTRY SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.					OPUM AND ITS SUB- PARATIONS, INCLUDING POPPY-HEADS.					DRUGS OTHER THAN OPUM.							FINES, FORFEITURE, AND MISCELLANEOUS.				REMARKS.
	License fees.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	License fees.	Warehouse dues.	Total.	Contribution to Pay of P. S.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total Charges as in Form 2.	Net Revenue in the year.					
1903-1903	1,309	75,372	...	75,372	...	21,446	21,446	37	1,003	307	8,820	37	11,104	7,001	32	7,001	1,16,323	7,220	1,09,090						
1903-1904	1,277	1,04,030	...	10,079	10,079	...	10,079	123	1,716	234	8,920	20	11,022	6,180	...	6,171	1,39,039	9,219	1,29,131						

IMPERIAL FORM 2.

No. 33.—Excise Charges of 1903-1904.

YEAR.	DETAIL OF CHARGES DURING THE YEAR.					GRAND TOTAL CHARGES.	REMARKS.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Supplies and Services.	Contingencies.	Refunds.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	R	R		R	R	R	
1902 1903 . . .	6,942	141	...	143	...	7,226	
1903-1904 . . .	8,789	219	...	210	...	9,218	

of the main heads as indicated in this Form, or open under each of them as many columns for further details as they require.

Note.—Local Governments may either assign only one column for each of the main heads, as printed in this Form, or open under each of them as many columns for further details as they require.

E. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 3.

No. 39.—Manufactories, Licenses, and Shops, 1903-1904.

[Vide Section V.]

YEARS UNDER REPORT AS COM- PARED WITH LAST YEAR.	MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR, NUMBER OF				NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF								NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED TO SELL BY RETAIL.						REMARKS.	
	Breweries.	Distilleries for the manu- facture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Country spirits, distilleries, public or private.		European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (tart, etc.).	Opium and its prepara- tions.	Drugs other than opium.	Number of special licenses for re- tail sale of liquors otherwise than in ordinary retail shops, e.g., hotels, refreshment rooms and restaurants.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.	Country spirit.	Country fermented liquor (tart, etc.).	Opium and its pre- parations.		Drugs other than opium.				
			Central distilleries, public or private.	Country spirits, distilleries.										Total of columns 10 to 13.	For medical pur- poses (druggists like).	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.		Total.
1		2	3	4	6	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1902-1903	1		3	...	...	193	...	8	4	145	...	59	...	...	...	...	17	
1903-1904	1		3	...	...	212	...	4	4	140	...	57	5	...	...	...	17	

Note.—When one license covers the sale of more than one kind of liquor or drug, the shop should be shown in its column for one kind only, the fact being noted in the column for remarks.

E. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 4.

No. 40.—Duty and Consumption, 1903-1904.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 40.—Duty and Consumption, 1900

COUNTRY SPIRITS ISSUED FROM CENTRAL DISTILLERIES, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.										OPIMUM AND ITS PREPARATIONS.				OTHER DRUGS.				REMARKS.		
YEAR.	SPIRITS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA PAYING DUTY AT HIGHER RATES THAN ORDINARY COUNTRY SPIRITS.				ISSUES IN IMPERIAL GALLONS.					Rate of duty.	PRICE PER SEER.			AMOUNT SOLD BY RETAIL, IN SEERS.						
	(a) No. of Imperial Gallons issued.	(b) Average strength of Imperial Gallons per gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of London proof.		At strength of 15° U. P.	At strength of 23° U. P.	At strength of 50° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 5, 6, and 7.			Issued in seers from Government Treasuries (for in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from Treasuries, amount sold by retail).	Wholesale, that is, price at which opium is issued from the Treasury.	Retail average price at which opium is sold.	(1) Ganja.	(2) Charas.	(3) Bhang.	(4) Majun.			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1902 03	2,355	3.9		R	4,130	21,735	4,860	22,211	R2-1-0, R2-0-0, and R1-1-0, respectively.	Opium 109 31 7 Poppy heads 37 10 53	Mds. s. c.	...	Opium R10 to R27 per seer. Poppy heads R0-5-0 to R2-5-0 per seer.	0 18 0	20 0 11	03 17 3	2 3 10	(1) R10 to R13-5 (2) R30 (3) R1-4 and 2 8 (1) R4 per seer, respectively.		
1903 04	2,498	4.0	U. P.	4	7,000	38,303	0,550	38,439	R2-4-0, R2-0-0, and R1-1-0, respectively.	Opium 115 27 2 Poppy heads 15 38 9	Mds. s. c.	...	Opium R8 to R32. Poppy heads R0-2-0 to 2-8 per seer.	0 15 5	20 23 1	40 33 5	2 29 12	(1) R12 to R15, (2) R20, (3) R1 to R1-4 (4) and R2-8 to R5 per seer, respectively.		

F. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,

F. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL FORM 5.

[Vide Section V.]

No. 41.—Incidence of Consumption, 1903-1904.

YEAR.	POPULATION.				NUMBER OF PERSONS PER RETAIL SHOP FOR SALE OF				GROSS EXCISE RECEIPTS PER TEN THOUSAND OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.				Net Excise Revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total popula- tion. See column 23 of form 1.	REMARKS.			
					LIQUORS.		DRUGS.										
					Country spirits, column 12 of form 3.	Country for- mented li- quors, column 13 of form 3.	Opium and its preparations, columns 14 of form 3.	Other drugs, column 19 of form 3.	From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 5 and 8 of form 1.	From opium and its pro- parations, column 11 of form 1.	From drugs other than opium, column 17 of form 1.						
1.					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1902 1903								4,76,912	3,289	...	8,083	28,054	1,608	450	133	2,205	
1903 1904								4,76,912	3,266	...	8,367	28,054	2,209	337	231	2,714	

No. 41.—Incidence of Consumption.

These figures are intended to be filled up with the names of the main classes of the population.

The blank columns 2 to 4 are intended to be filled up with the names of the main classes of the population.

E. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section V.] No. 42. — Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of General Stamps and Court-fee Stamps for 1903-1904.

	Court-fee Stamps.	GENERAL STAMPS.					Recoveries in pauper suits.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Non-Judicial.	Receipt Stamps.	Foreign Bills.	Bill Stamps.	Stamp Duty and Miscellaneous.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
INCOME	1,04,607	32,668	12,605	387	8,900	2,636	20	1,50,823	
EXPENDITURE—									
Discount and refunds	2,459	2,423	788	17	205	...	...	5,892	
Pay and contingencies	10,040	950	400	...	75	...	...	11,465	
	12,499	3,373	1,188	17	280	...	...	17,357	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE									
	92,108	29,295	11,417	370	3,620	2,636	20	1,39,466	
NET INCOME									

P. J. MELVILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 43.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ajmer and Merwara Districts for the year 1903-1904.

(Part Section I.)

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Receipts on acc't of Ajmer-Merwara.	AS PER ACCOUNT OF			HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AS PER ACCOUNT OF			Expenditure of Ajmer-Merwara.	AS PER ACCOUNT OF			Dependents on Inclusion of Column 3.
		R	a.	P.		R	a.	P.		R	a.	P.	
Land Revenue Oman Salt Excise Customs Assessed Taxes Registration Post Office Interest Law and Justice Police Education Rationing and other Minor Departments Miscellaneous Public Works	Intrinsic.	3,12,053	5	0	Refunds and drawbacks	1,01,220	0	0	Exchange Compensation Allowance.	5,111	3	0	10,570 0 0
		1,07,237	0	0	Land Revenue	13,691	0	0	Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra-Commissioners	1,324	8	3	
		1,37,151	9	10					Establishment	29,000	10	0	
		12,739	4	0					Contingent	29,811	10	7	
		45,035	15	3					Land Revenue Collection Charges	6,450	10	0	
		4,449	4	0					Traveling Allowances	2,677	0	11	
		1,32,700	3	7					Sub-Divisional Establishment	12,167	0	11	
		7,450	0	0					Kanungo Establishment	6,637	0	3	
		16,300	14	11						5,124	13	11	
		12,914	14	0					Certified by the Assistant Commissioner General.	8,013	13	6	
Incorporated Local Funds Excluded Local Funds Municipal Funds	Total Intrinsic Revenue	2,108	0	6	Law and Justice—A. Courts	15,623	0	0	Forests	1,317	8	7	10,570 0 0
		3	0	0	Registration	7,451	0	0	Exchange Compensation	1,007	0	2	
		65	4	3	Post Office				Law Officers	71,393	8	0	
		1,401	14	0	Administration				Civil and Sessions Courts	3,104	8	3	
									Criminal Court Officers	1,273	0	0	
									Establishment	1,004	13	0	
									Law Officers	1,370	0	0	
									Civil and Sessions Courts	29,184	10	0	
									Establishment	28,083	14	7	
									Contingent	18,029	10	7	
Total Local Receipts	Total Intrinsic Revenue	8,91,765	9	4	Law and Justice—A. Courts	13,691	0	0	Traveling Allowances	2,631	13	0	10,570 0 0
					Police				Reliefs	1,053	13	0	
					Education								
					Registration and other Minor Departments								
					Medical								
					Scientific and other Minor Departments								
					Stationery and Printing								
					Miscellaneous								
					Territorial and Political Penalties								
					Superannuation, etc.								
Total Local Expenditure	Total Intrinsic Revenue	4,40,290	12	9	Public Works				Irrigation and Navigation				10,570 0 0
									Public Buildings, etc.				
Grand Total Receipts	Total Intrinsic Revenue	13,21,927	5	1	Public Works				Civil Buildings, etc.				10,570 0 0
Grand Total Expenditure	Total Intrinsic Revenue	13,21,927	5	1	Public Works				Civil Buildings, etc.				10,570 0 0

P. J. MELVILLE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

(A) and (B).—Includes only Accounts passed through the Treasury.

(C) and (D).—The greater part of the amount shown as paid for Interest and for Pension is not, properly speaking, detachable to Ajmer-Merwara, as it is paid to person who have no connection with the district.

No. 44.—*Constitution of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904.*

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.				Population within the area of District Boards.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.			
	District Boards.	Local Boards.	Union Committees or Panchayats.	Total.		Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Officials.	Non-officials.	TOTAL.
Ajmer-Merwara	1	...	...	1	361,598	18	9	16	41	10	31	7	34	4	5	8	19

No. 45.—Income (in Rupees) of District and Local Boards in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904.

	Province.	Almer-Norway
Opening balance (revised figures).	61,513	..
Land revenue (including revenue due to canals and sale-proceeds of trees, grass, etc.).	20,015	314
Provincial rates (including local rate).	..	..
Interest on education and dispensaries sections.	..	..
Post Offices (including mail cart receipts, and district post collections).	..	..
Police (receipts under Cattle Trespass Act).	500	700
School fees.	980	..
Contributions.	..	..
Miscellaneous (including salary-proceeds of books).	1,060	..
Total.	1,060	..
Hospital and dispensary receipts.	..	..
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	..	..
Income from endowments and contributions.	12,726	..
Miscellaneous (including sanitary fees and fines).	5,923	18,649
Total.	18,649	..
Scientific and other minor departments (including botanical and other public garden receipts, veterinary receipts, and on account of experimental cultivation and fairs).	798	..
Receipt in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances (contributions for pensions and gratuities).	..	..
Miscellaneous (including sale of old stores and materials, storing dungelow and acrolfies).	3,710	..
Railways (gross receipts).	..	..
Irrigation, minor works and navigation local canal receipts.	..	..
In charge of Civil Officers.	134	..
In charge of Public Works officers.	..	..
Total.	134	..
Civil Works.	..	..
From Imperial to Local.	11,000	..
From other Boards.	..	..
Total.	11,000	..
CONTRIBUTIONS.	..	..
Loans.	..	..
Deposits and advances.	..	..
Total.	..	..
DISTRICT.	..	..
Total income (excluding opening balance).	50,680	..
Total income (including opening balance).	1,084,193	..
Incidence of taxation per head of population.	R o s. p. 0 0 11	0 2 7
Incidence of income (excluding opening balance) per head of population.	R o s. p. 0 0 11	0 2 7

E. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE 3.

No. 46.—Expenditure of the District Board in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904.

[Fide Section V.]

PROVINCE.	ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL FUNDS).					POLICE (CATER FOURTH CHARGES).				EDUCATION.														
	Opening Balance.	Total income during the year.	Refunds and drawbacks (local rate refunds).	Post office (including district post establishments and mail cart service).	Office contingencies including travelling allowance.	Payment of establishment for offices of accounts, contract and audit.	Total.	Establishments.	Continuities.	Refund of collections.	Total Police.	Grants to University.	Inspection.	Maintenance of schools.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total Education.					
Ajmer-Merwara	R 51,513	R 56,630	R ..	R 721	R 1,105	R 34	R 141	R 1,280	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R 6,431	R ..	R 619	R 74	R ..	R 7,177					
MEDICAL.																								
PROVINCE.	General Medical establishment.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	Sanitation and Vaccination.	Medical Schools and Colleges.	Lanatic (and leper) asylums.	Refunds.	Total Medical.	Scientific and other minor departments (including exhibitions, public exhibitions and fairs, veterinary charges, bull and stallion charges, botanical and other public gardens.				Stationary and printing.	Miscellaneous (including donations for charitable purposes, rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes; petty establishments, etc.).	Famine relief.	Railways (working expenses).	Railways (miscellaneous railway expenditure).	Major irrigation works and navigation (local canal charges).	Railways (capital expenditure).						
Ajmer-Merwara	R 600	R 7,311	R 487	R ..	R ..	R ..	R 8,393	R 3,319	R 80	R 57	R 1,047	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..					
45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS.																								
PROVINCE.	BUILDINGS.	COMMUNICATIONS.	WATER SUPPLY AND WATER WORKS.		Other Works of improvement.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	CONTRIBUTIONS.		DEBT.		BALANCE.										
			Original Repairs.	Original Repairs.						Original Repairs.	To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Payment of loans.	Deposits and Advances.	Total.	Interest on debt on account of last and current years.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Actual Balance.						
Ajmer-Merwara	R 4,377	R 955	R 4,921	R 20,013	R ..	R ..	R 2,643	R 393	R 33,651	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R ..	R 55,713	R ..	R 52,450	R 52,450					

E. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,

... of the other sub-headings.

* Includes all expenditure that does not fall under any of the other sub-headings.

E. H. KEALY, I.C.S.,
Chairman, District Board, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table I.

No. 47.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1903-1904.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF REMAINS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	POPULATION.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	ADVANCED.		ELEVEN-THIRTY.				
			Arts Colleges, Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Special Schools.	All other Special Schools.								
1	3	3	5	0	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
2,711 square miles.	Towns 4, Villages 740, TOTAL 744	Males 2,51,036, Females 2,25,886, TOTAL 4,76,912	1	...	13	42	1	...	57	20	44	121	16.26 Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 3.63			
			...	...	1	8	...	...	9	...	18	27		
			1	...	14	50	1	...	66	20	62	148	19.89			
2,711 square miles.	Towns 4, Villages 740, TOTAL 744	Males 2,51,036, Females 2,25,886, TOTAL 4,76,912	315	...	2,463	2,536	12	...	5,326	596	2,061	7,983	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 12.21			
			...	...	82	346	...	...	428	24	1,056	1,508	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 5.4	
			315	...	2,545	2,892	12	...	5,754	620	3,117	9,491	13.27			

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,

Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table II.

No. 48.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1903-1904.

(For details see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. §										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. §							REMARKS.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			
Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.												
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1. INSTITUTIONS																	
											</						

* The percentages required for 3 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7c, 7d, respectively, of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table III.
No. 49.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1903-1904.

[Vide Section VI.]

vide Section VI.]

No. 49.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1900-1901.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.		UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.		NUMBERS OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH.		REMARKS.																					
		Maintained by the Department.		Motivated by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.		Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.		Unaided.		English.		A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE.		A VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.															
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	</																												

I.—The term *classical language* in column 21 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

IV.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

[Vide Section VI.]

Education.—General Table III-A.

No. 49-A.—Return showing the number of scholars classified according to sex, race or creed, in Ajmer-Merwara, for the official year 1903-1904.

				Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Parsis.	Others.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION— Arts Colleges—									
English	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	3	255	52	5	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .				...	3	255	52	5	...
(1) Secondary Schools—									
For Boys	{	English	Male . . . . .	...	188	1,106	223	10	...
		Vernacular	Female . . . . .	...	...	708	123	...	49
	{		Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Female	56	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	{	English	Male	82	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{		Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL				138	188	1,814	346	10	49
(2) Primary Schools—									
For Boys	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	4	2,117	265	...	120
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
For Girls	{	Male	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	41	2	283	8	...	10	
TOTAL				71	6	2,402	273	...	130
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL— Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training Schools for Masters	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training School for Mistresses	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .				...	...	12	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction				209	197	4,483	671	15	179
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
(1) Advanced teaching—									
(a) Arabic and Persian	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	12	479	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	90	...	...	15
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Any other Oriental classio	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—									
For Boys	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	371	52	...	41
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
For Girls	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) European and Eurasian Schools not con- forming to Departmental Standard—									
For Boys	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Other Schools not conforming to Depart- mental Standard—									
For Boys	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	702	743	83	...	15
		Female . . . . .	...	...	25	2	...	...	...
For Girls	{	Male . . . . .	...	...	10	44	...	...	...
		Female . . . . .	...	...	762	209	28	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .				...	1,499	1,501	661	...	76
GRAND TOTAL				209	1,696	5,984	1,332	15	256

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table IV.

[illegible][illegible]

Education.—General Table V.

No. 51.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ajmer-Merwara at the end of the official year 1903-1904.

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS— For Boys For Girls TOTAL	English Vernacular	8	727	50	777	120	120	240	219	218	437	133	101	234	727	101	727	828
	English Vernacular	1	153	47	200	20	20	40	48	48	96	38	47	85	163	47	210	253
	English Vernacular	3	1,250	47	1,297	217	217	434	190	189	379	502	304	806	1,280	304	1,584	2,864
	English Vernacular	1	238	18	256	63	63	126	42	42	84	110	...	110	238	...	238	476
	English Vernacular	1	2,407	121	2,528	458	458	916	497	497	994	750	542	1,292	2,407	542	2,949	5,471
	English Vernacular	13	2,407	121	2,528	458	458	916	497	497	994	750	542	1,292	2,407	542	2,949	5,471
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS— For Boys For Girls TOTAL	English Vernacular	1	138	121	259	3	11	14	30	66	96	10	4	14	60	82	138	259
	English Vernacular	14	2,515	121	2,636	401	11	412	630	602	1,232	760	540	1,300	2,463	83	2,546	5,009
	English Vernacular	42	2,538	...	2,538	356	...	356	703	794	1,497	800	658	1,458	2,500	2	2,502	5,009
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		64	5,927	121	6,048	823	18	841	1,318	1,610	3,128	1,003	1,104	2,107	4,000	428	5,427	11,575

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed Schools should be entered as boys' schools, or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VI.
No. 52.—Return showing the results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmer-Merwara during the official year 1903-1904.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR Caste OF PASSED SCHOLARS.			
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	TOTAL.	Eurasians and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c
ARTS COLLEGES.																	
B.A. Examination	18	..	..	19	Exam	nation	adjour	..	..	..	..	..	..	1904.	..	..	..
1. First Arts	19	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
1. Previous Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																	
Matriculation	5	3	2	10	27	18	4	3	52	22	13	3	..	38	..	32	4
Boys																	
Girls																	
Public Service Certificate Examination. English	30	17	6	62	20	11	2	9	62	20	11	2	..	33	..	28	5
Vernacular	14	3	3	20	7	..	1	..	20	7	..	1	..	8	..	7	1
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
1. Training School Examination { Upper	7	..	..	7	Result not yet known.	..	..	..	7	Result not yet known.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
2. European School Examination { Middle . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Primary	2	16	..	16	..	9	..	..	16	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	..
3. Vernacular Medical Examination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.
 N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
 Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VII.

(Vide Section VI.)
 No. 53.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmer-Merwara for the official year 1903-1904.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																																	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.											RAJAWARA.
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.																	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.															Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.										
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY																	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY																										
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Grants.	Local rates or grants.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																																												
Arts Colleges.																																												
English																																												
TOTAL																																												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																																												
Secondary Schools.																																												
For Boys																																												
English																																												
Vernacular																																												
For Girls																																												
English																																												
Vernacular																																												
TOTAL																																												
Primary Schools.																																												
For Boys																																												
English																																												
Vernacular																																												
TOTAL																																												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																																												
Schools for Special Instruction.																																												
Training Schools for Masters																																												
Ditto for Mistresses																																												
TOTAL																																												
Inspection																																												
Scholarships held in																																												
Arts Colleges																																												
Secondary Schools																																												
Special Schools other than Training Schools																																												
Buildings																																												
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)																																												
Miscellaneous																																												
TOTAL																																												

1.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

11.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 65 and 66, respectively, of General Table IV.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
 Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE I.

No. 54.—*Number of Printing Presses at work and the number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books published during the official year 1902-1903.*

Province.	Number of presses.	Number of newspapers published.	Number of periodicals published.	NUMBER OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.	
				In English or other European languages.	In Indian languages (vernacular and classical) or in more than one language.
Ajmer-Merwara	11	7	...	4	30

P. J. MELVILL, *Lt.-Col.*,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TABLE I.—Imperial.

[Vide Section VII.]

No. 55.—Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions for the official year 1903-1904.

DETAILS.	GOVERNMENT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.														GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	HORSES.														PONIES.			Total horses and ponies.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Thoroughbred English.	Three-quarter bred.	Half-bred English.	Hackney.	Roadster.	Australian.	Arab.	Persian.	Turkoman.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Country-bred.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Balance on 1st April 1903	1	1</

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

[Vide Section VII.]

TABLE I(a)—Imperial.

No. 55A.—Statement showing the ages of Stallions on the Register at the close of the year under report, viz., 1903-1904.

PROVINCE.	HORSES.				DONKEYS.				REMARKS
	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	Up to 10 years.	Over 10 and up to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Total.	
Rajputana.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	"Quit," Arab, 14 years old on 1st January 1904.

W. O. DAWSON, *Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

TABLE E.

[Vide Section VII.]

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 56.—Abstract showing average cost of feed, keep, attendants, etc., of Government Horse Stallion, during 1903-1904.

PROVINCE.	AVERAGE COST PER STALLION PER ANNUM.			
	HORSE.		PONY.	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana	175 11 0	339 4 5	...	...

W. G. DAWSON, Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

TABLE P.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 57.—Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1903-1904.

Rank, name, and designation of Officer.	District visited.	Fairs and Shows visited.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELED.				REMARKS.
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	TOTAL.	
Veterinary-Captain W. O. Dawson, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.	Ajmer	Pushkar Horso and Cattle Fair and Show.	7	...	...	7	
	Alwar	Horse and Cattle Fair and Show.	...	177	...	177	
	Ajmer	.....	75	14	...	89	Tour to inspect cattle and horses of Ajmer District.

TABLE Q.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 58.—Statement showing Provincial Cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1903-1904.

MAJOR HEADS.	Superintendent, North Western Province.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Baluchistan and Sind.	Superintendent, Bengal.	Superintendent, Madras.	Superintendent, Rajputana.	Superintendent, Central Provinces.	SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY.			REMARKS.
									Local Fund Charges.	Provincial Charges.	Local District Cess Fund.	
I.—Prizes at Horso Fairs and Shows.	R. a. p.	...	...	...	...
II.—Establishment—Officers	
Ditto —Subordinates.	
III.—Travelling allowance—Officers	
Ditto —Subordinates.	
IV.—Contingencies	
V.—Purchase of stallion	
VI.—Stable, feed and keep	
VII.—Road expenses	
VIII.—Supplies and services	
TOTAL	

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

TABLE M.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

No. 59.—Showing Provinces where Outbreaks of Cattle Disease occurred during 1903-1904.

Province.	RINDERPEST.			ANTHRAX.			FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.			PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.			CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTAL.		
	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
Rajputana—	57	25	43.85	461	12	2.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	1,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beawar
Mount Abu

TABLE N.

No. 60.—Abstract showing the number of animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year 1903-1904.

PROVINCES.	RINDERPEST.				ANTHRAX.				FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.				PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.				CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.				OTHER DISEASES.				TOTAL TREATED.				Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.
	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Number of villages visited.				
Rajputana—	25	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	32	..	..	..	435	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beawar	1,083	1,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu			

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 3301 F. D.—23 1-1905—242.

W. O. DAWSON, Veterinary-Captain, I.C.V.D.,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

